THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1890.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DUDLEY IS OUT.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE HOLDS HIM UP

AND A NEW MAN MUST BE NAMED

Boss Buck Is Mad Because He Cannot Force an Obnoxious Negro Upon the White People of Americus.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—[Special.]—The senate post office committee has decided to "hang-up" indefinitely the nomination of the black, Dudley, as post master at Americus.

The chairman, Senator Sawyer, has so notified the postoffice department and requested that the nomination be withdrawn.

BUCK WANTS THE NEGRO.

The department would willingly assent to this, but such a programme is objected to by "Boss" Buck. The republican senators are rather indignant at Buck's action. They say as no one knows better than he that Dudley can never be confirmed, there is no reason why he should not agree to the nomination being withdrawn, and allow the office to go to some other republican.

A NEW MAN MUST BE FOUND.

Buck will be communicated with at once by the republicans, and a strong effort will be made to have him agree to a withdrawal of Dudley's name. In that event, Buck can name the man for the office.

THE FISH COMMISSION.

Mr. Grimes was notified by the fish commission this morning, that, at his request, 300,000 shad had been placed in the Chattahoochee river at West Point, 900,000 in the Flint at Reynolds, and 100,000 in Big White creek, near Butler.

FOUR GEORGIANS GRADUATED.

There were four young Georgians to receive diplomas as graduates of the Georgetown law school last night. They were U. V. Whipple, William Y. Griffin, Wallace K. Stansell and Lewis D. Pace. They all graduated among the first in their classes. The quartette leaves for Georgia soon to hang out their shingles.

E. W. B.

THE STATISTICAL RETURNS.

An Increased Cotton Acreage Shown in Almost Every State.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The statistical returns for June to the department of agriculture show an increase of acreage in cotton in nearly every state. The area, as compared with the acreage of 1889, is reported in this preliminary investigation as follows: Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 102; South Carolina, 103; Georgia, 102; Florida, 103; Alabama, 102; Mississippi, 102; Louisiana, 95; Texas, 105; Arkansas, 99; Tennessee, 100—average 102; average condition 88.8. The percentage of Virginia is 90, North Carolina 98, South Carolina 97, Georgia 94, Florida 92, Alabama 93, Mississippi 85, Louisiana 84, Texas 84, Arkansas 85, Tennessee 87.

The fair price prevailing, with low prices for other products, stimulates the extension of planting. The overflows in Arkansas and Louisiana delayed planting in those states, and prevented an increase which would otherwise have been made. There are locations where replanting to perfect stands injured by cold nights still continue, and will, in extreme cases, to the 15th of June. Stands are generally very good in the Carolinas, with the exception in low areas, where frosts or cool nights destroyed the plants. In the Mississippi valley, and in Texas heavy rains, local floods and inundations have caused an unusual amount of replanting, and on the Mississippi and other great rivers the delay of planting until the waters recede. In such cases seed has been chopped in the mud, and the plants have appeared promptly, sometimes in four days from planting. Except on the Atlantic coast, the excess of rain has retarded chopping out and cultivation, leaving the crop somewhat grassy, though the recent fine weather has done much to secure clean cultivation. In the more southern latitudes, the plants are beginning to bloom; while the entire growth, as a rule, is late, the plants are healthy and growing rapidly.

IN THE HOUSE.

Passage of a Bill Amendatory to the Internal Revenue Law.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The speaker laid before the house the senate bill amendatory to the internal revenue laws, which was passed. It authorizes the commissioner of internal revenue to formulate rules and regulations, by which beer may be carried direct from the vats to the bottling department, without passing through the intermediate process of being drawn into kegs.

The senate bill was passed changing the present system of drawback on exported beer and fermented liquors, and permitting the exportation in bond, in the same manner that distilled spirits are now handled.

The house then went into commitee of the whole on the post-office appropriation bill. No opposition was made to the measure, and the committee having speedily considered the reported it to the house, when it was passed.

The house then, 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

SCRUTINIZING THE SCHEDULES.

The Committee Devote the Day to the Wool and Silk Items.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senator Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, was with his republican associates this morning and joined them in further consideration of the tariff bill. The wool and silk schedules were examined and some items agreed to. Notwithstanding statements heretofore made by members of the committee, it appears that the minority members have not yet received any of the schedules and that none of them are formally completed, although several of them are practically so. This afternoon the committee went through the schedule of sundries and got into the free list as usual and passed over contested items without action.

The New Sergeant-at-Arms.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The republican senatorial caucus tonight nominated E. K. Valentine, of Nebraska, as sergeant-at-arms of the senate, to succeed W. P. Canaday, whose resignation takes effect the 30th instant.

There were forty-one senators present, and eight candidates—Read, of Maine; Byington, of Connecticutt; Bailey, of Pennsylvania; Dunn, of Delaware; Swords, of Iowa; Reed, of Minnesota; Valentine, of Nebraska, and Wilson, of Montana. On the first ballot, Bailey lead with 13 votes. On the second ballot Valentine was nominated, receiving 23 of the 41 votes cast. The successful candidate is a lawyer of West Point, Nebraska, about fifty years of age. He served three terms in congress from that state, retiring in 1885, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Have Agreed on a Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The protracted negotiations between the senate and house, respecting the differences arising from conflicting amendments to the Morrill pension bill, were brought to a successful conclusion today by the final agreement of the conferees. By the terms of agreement the senate recedes from its insistance upon the dependent feature and the house agrees to drop the service pension provision, leaving the bill a disability pension bill.

WILL CONSOLIDATE THE BILLS.

The Republican Caucus on the Nationa Elections Bills.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—For the fourth time the republican representatives were in caucus tonight upon the subject of a national election law. The attendance was small, and as it was understood that a vote was not to be taken before 10 o'clock to decide as between the Lodge and Rowell bills. The first two hours were devoted entirely to a discussion which served but to accentuate the preference of southern republicans for the Lodge plan. A feature of the discussion was a speech in favor of that measure by Representative Cheatham, the colored member from North Carolina. The result of the talk was that when Speaker Reed pointed out how differences between the adherents of the two bills could be adjusted, by a combination of the features or principles of each which are unobjected to, his proposition was unanimously accepted, and Messrs. Rowell and Lodge were instructed to formulate a compromise bill. Its features will be an enlargement of the supervising system so that supervisors shall participate in registration, voting and canvassing. To carry out fully the national idea, supervisors returns are to be prima facie evidence of the right of a member to his seat, and are to prevail in making up the roll of the house. In cases of conflicting returns, certificates of state canvassers may be used to allow the house to form its judgment of the qualifications of the contestant. As soon as a proposition is reduced to a form, it is expected that another caucus will be called to formally adopt the measure and provide for it's speedy consideration by the house.

MRS. COWLES IN COURT.

Her Husband's Wounds may Result Fatally to Him.

MONTREAL, June 10.—This morning Mrs. Cowles appeared in court before Justice Tait with her daughter, Florence, and her friends. The letter which Cowles wrote renouncing all claims to his daughter, and the order from him to the nuns, with whom she had been placed, authorizing them to deliver her up, was produced. This was regarded as concluding the case. Mr. Cowles's condition is not improved, and his wounds may result fatally.

A committee of physicians has been named to examine Cowles tomorrow to ascertain if he is in a fit condition to come into court. If so, the case of Hale will at once go to the grand jury, and if a bill is found against him, he will be tried at once. None of the party will leave Canada till everything is finally settled. Judge Ingersoll is at present engaged with Canadian counsel making out a plan of defense for Hale.

It will be claimed the shooting was done in self-defense. It is known that Cowles had a revolver in his pocket when brought to the hospital, and that there was some injury to his shoulder, as if a struggle had taken place in the cab.

Cleveland people speak in the highest terms of the treatment they have received here from every one interested in the case.

HEMINGWAY'S SHORTAGE IN COURT.

His Counsel Moving for a Continuance Until the Next Term.

JACKSON, Miss., June 10.—[Special.]—The counsel for ex-Treasurer Hemingway today, in support of their motion for a continuance of his case till the next term, presented the affidavits of Mr. Hemingway and Leroy Douglass, the expert, employed by him to investigate the treasury books.

They averred in substance, that no proper investigation had been possible in the short time that they have had to make the examination. Mr. Douglass has found errors, his affidavit says, to the amount of $40,000, and he thinks he can demonstrate that others exist in the amount of $20,000, but cannot now swear to it.

The court overruled the motion and the case was set for trial next Monday. The defense excepted to the ruling of the court. If the state announces itself ready for trial on Monday, the defense will not be precluded from moving for continuance on grounds other than those presented to-day. The new bonds of twenty-five thousand dollars to answer which of the two indictments were furnished, accepted and filed to-day.

NONE OF THE RACERS DEAD,

And the Lovers of Horseflesh May Feel Relieved.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—None of the reports of the racers named last night as having been killed in the Wabash accident, near St. Louis, was correct. The mare Huntress is the only one of those named that was on the train. She had both forelegs broken and will have to be killed.

Those killed were principally two-year-olds. Among them were Climax, Brown Duke, Little Minnie, Cruiser, Banner Bearer, Little Prince, Egypt, Ben Ridgeley, Lige P., Spring Dam, Turner and Mattie Park. The accident was caused by errors in train orders.

The Remnant of the Train.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—The remnant of the wrecked Wabash horse train did not pull up to the unloading place near the race course across the river, until 10 o'clock this morning. In the caboose next to the last car in the train were the eight wounded colored men and boys, the most of them belonging to Chinn & Morgan's stable.

Scarcely one of them escaped with less than a broken leg. They were all removed to the Wabash hospital. The stable most affected by the wreck was that of J. Kellar, of Cynthiana, Ky., who together with his son perished. They had five horses and every one of them was killed.

THE IRON SCALE.

Slight Changes Will Be Made in Extras—An Increase in the Price of Puddling.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—At today's session of the amalgamated association consideration of the scale was considered. It was decided to leave the case of the bar mill the same as last year, which was 70 cents, but slight changes will be made in extra price for puddling. Iron in the eastern district (east of the Alleghanies) will be $4 per ton. The price heretofore has been $3.50. This means that eastern workers will demand an increase of pay all round, approximating fifteen per cent. This move may be looked upon as throwing down the gauntlet, and there is every indication that manufacturers will not hesitate to express their readiness to take it up. In this question of increased pay, the position of the Amalgamated association is that raw materials do not cost thirty-eight per cent more than is paid by western men, yet the last have enjoyed the advantage of thirty-eight per cent in their favor of labor. The manufacturers of Pittsburg and other western points, it was said today commend this decision. There are about 135 mills in the east.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Futures opened at a sharp decline, under generally lower prices at Liverpool, August dropping again at 12.01c at first call. There was a partial recovery on demand to cover contracts and some further advance when the bureau report was made public, as that was not nearly so favorable as was generally expected. Washington advices gave better assurance of early action on the silver bill, and this was an element of strength on which August advanced to 12.10c, but there was not much spirit to speculation and part of the improvement was lost. Weather reports from the south were generally favorable to the new crop. Cotton on spot was quiet.

All Quiet in the Street Car Strike.

COLUMBUS, O., June 10.—Everything is quiet in the street car strike to-day, and both sides are apparently waiting for the other to make a move.

TRAIN ROBBING AGAIN

THEY WRECK THE CARS BEFORE ENTERING THEM.

A BRAVE EXPRESS MESSENGER

He Fires at the Scoundrels and They Shoot Him Down—The Amount Stolen—Officers in Pursuit.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—A special from Texarkana, Ark., says: A belated train on the Texas and Pacific, which left here at 11 o'clock last night, was robbed at what is known as "Four-mile Junction." A switch was thrown open and the train wrecked, and an unknown man, who was stealing a ride, was killed.

Express Messenger Nevlin resisted the robbers as they entered the express car and was fired upon, one of the charges piercing his right hand, and another cutting him through the arm. The robbers then went through the express safe and made their escape. The amount of money and valuables cannot be ascertained here. A posse of men was organized early this morning, and were in pursuit of the bandits, but as they had a good start it is not likely they will be overhauled.

THEY SHOT THE EMPLOYES.

Further advices from Texarkana say the robbers obtained probably less than $200 from the express car. After they had gone through the car the robbers marched the engineer, fireman and messenger about one hundred feet from the track, seated them on a log and told them to stay there with their eyes shut for one hour. When the bandits had gone a distance of fifty yards they turned and fired a volley at the men on the log. The messenger was shot through the left hand and another bullet pierced his ear. The robbers then disappeared.

OFFICERS IN PURSUIT.

It required but a short time to notify officers here, who went in pursuit of the bandits. One party has been arrested, and is now in custody, but has not yet been fully identified.

Yesterday afternoon $10,000 was taken from the Southern Express Company's office and carried to the depot. This was sent north. It is supposed that the robbers were on the lookout for this sum, but made a mistake, thinking the money was to go south. Another account of the robbery, telegraphed the Republic from Little Rock, says the robbers secured about $10,000 from the safe. As soon as Messenger Nesbitt discovered the intention of the men, he fired two shots at the leader, and was in the act of firing a third shot, when he received a bullet in his right breast and fell to the floor.

A late special from Camden says the robbers placed obstructions on the track, derailing the train, and that Nesbitt was instantly killed.

POLITICS IN FLORIDA.

The Congressional Elections Promise to Be Very Spirited.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 10.—A Tallahassee special to the Times-Union says: A conference was held here today between members of the democratic state executive committee and executive committees of the congressional districts. They decided to call a state convention at Ocala on August 13th; the first district convention at Bartow, August 15th, and the second district convention at Ocala immediately after the adjournment of the state convention. The only state officers to be chosen are one justice of the supreme court and comptroller. Both members of congress are to be elected, sixty-eight members of the house of representatives and sixteen senators. The legislature thus chosen will elect a United States senator to succeed Senator Call. The campaign promises to be a very spirited one, especially in the case of congressmen.

THE TRAIN DISPATCHER'S FAULT.

Seven Cars Wrecked and Half a Dozen Lives Lost.

HANNIBAL, Mo., June 10.—A construction train collided with a freight train on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern, on a curve about twelve miles south of here yesterday, and twelve cars were wrecked. Firemen Arthur Taylor and Berry Nelson were scalded to death. Engineer Louis Carver was injured about the hips and arms. Engineer Fitzpatrick jumped and escaped with slight injuries. Conductor Omar Lemons was slightly injured internally, and Brakeman Tucker was seriously hurt. An error of Train Dispatcher Davidson, said to be his first in twelve years, caused the wreck. He at once resigned.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The Fatal Results of a Storm in Williamsburg County.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 10.—[Special.]—On Monday afternoon, while a storm was impending, two sons of T. G. Tygdale, a farmer of Williamsburg county, went into the field to drive their turkeys to shelter. Some time after the father noticed one of the boys staggering as if dazed. He went to his assistance, and was shocked to find the body of the other son, a boy of eighteen, lying on the ground. Lightning had struck a small sapling that was in the field, and seventy-five feet from where the boys were. The eldest was instantly killed, and the younger dangerously shocked.

A Labor Meeting in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, June 10.—[Special.]—In answer to a call issued by the presidents of all local trades-unions in the city, in the interest of a central organization, and to generally promote the organizing of Chattanooga in all trades and callings, about five hundred men met at the court-house park. They were addressed by Colonel Tomlinson Fort, who spoke on organization, unionism and the promotion of workingmen's conditions. He was followed by Captain A. G. Sharp. A general mass-meeting is called for Saturday.

Ben Tillman Makes a Speech.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 10.—An immense crowd attended the opening meeting of the democratic state campaign at Greenville today. Ben Tillman attacked the state government in a long speech and General John Bratton, candidate for governor on the regular democratic ticket, made his first address. The campaign will be a very exciting one. The Tillman faction express great confidence and the regular democrats are beginning to organize in every county.

Has a Non-Union Force.

MONTREAL, June 10.—The strike in the Herald office is at an end. The management has a new full force of compositors, and tomorrow morning the usual eight-page paper will be issued. The non-union men employed are under police escort when they go in the streets. They are quartered in the Herald office.

Sporting Men in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10—Secretary Jamieson, of the Golden Gate Athletic club, F. Jones, director of the club, Joe Bowers, T. McGrath, C. John, J. Jewell, who seconded the contestants in the fight between Harry McBride and Frank Lane, which resulted in the death of McBride, were arrested today as accessories to the murder.

The Judge's Remarks.

KILLRUSH, June 10.—Judge Kelly, in granting a number of ejectment writs today, denounced the combination, and said there was no reason why tenants should not try to pay their rents. This has been a good year, he said, and all kinds of stock has fetched fabulous prices.

JEALOUS OF HIS WIFE

And He Assaulted Her in a Murderous Fashion.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 10.—[Special.]—Henry Sheppard, colored, is in jail at Wilmington. He went home and found his wife in company with several friends, one of them a young man named Henry Nixon. Finding Nixon talking with his wife, Sheppard flew into a jealous rage and seizing an ax dealt his wife a murderous blow in the back, felling her to the floor. Nixon ran. Sheppard gave chase. He threw the axe and struck Nixon and, overtaking him at the street corner, struck him on the head, inflicting a serious wound. He then got a stone and knocking Nixon down beat him severely on the head. Both Nixon and Sheppard's wife are hurt fatally.

Wissmann Surprised at Stanley.

CAIRO, June 10.—Major Wissmann is surprised at Stanley's utterances. He says there is plenty of room in Africa for both nations, and there is no need of a quarrel about the frontier settlement, which will present no difficulty. Wissmann declares that one-fifth of Egypt is worth more than the whole of southern Africa.

The Belgian Elections.

BRUSSELS, June 10.—Elections for members of the parliament were held today throughout Belgium. The result leaves the standing of the parties unchanged. The Liberals lose Ghent, but this is offset by the loss of Verviers by the Catholics. Two advanced socialist candidates were defeated in Charleroi and Mons. There was a riot in Ghent, but elsewhere the day passed quietly.

The Democrats of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 10.—[Special.]—The democratic state executive committee met here today, and elected Edward C. Smith, of Raleigh, chairman to succeed Spier Whitaker, resigned. The state convention was called to meet at Raleigh, August 20th.

Small Pox at Las Cruces.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., June 10.—[Special.]—Word from Las Cruces, New Mexico, received here today, states that not less than one hundred deaths from small-pox have occurred there within the past few weeks, and that the disease is still raging.

North Carolina Democrats.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 10.—The democratic state executive committee today decided to call a state democratic convention at Raleigh on Wednesday, August 20th. E. C. Smith was elected chairman of the committee. The Farmers' Alliance is thoroughly organized in this state, but it is understood will not act independently of old party lines.

Arresting the Anarchists.

PARIS, June 10.—Domiciliary visits of the police at Aix La Chapelle, have resulted in the seizure of a quantity of documents which prove a connection between the German anarchists and those of London and New York. Several arrests were made.

No Choice Yet.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—At Carrollton, Ky., the sixth congressional convention cast sixty-one ballotts up to noon for candidate in place of Carlisle, but has made no progress. Mr. Berry, of Newport, leads with twenty-one votes.

Damaged by Fire.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The city button works, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Canal street and 112, 114 and 116 Walker street, owned by Max Erlanger, was damaged by fire tonight to the extent of $75,000 or $80,000.

Fire Near Tuskegee.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 10.—[Special.]—The dwelling of J. R. and Katie Campbell, two and half miles east of here, was burned today. $1,500 insurance; $1,000 in Hartford, $500 in Pelican.

Made a Favorable Impression.

SOFIA, June 10.—The recent speeches of the Austrian emperor and Count Kalnoky, have made a very favorable impression here.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Result of Baseball Games Yesterday—The Races.

At Cincinnati—[League.]—Pittsburg 2; base hits, 7; errors, 5. Cincinnati, 9; base hits, 9. errors, 0. Batteries, Foreman and Baldwin; Sowders and Decker.

At Philadelphia—[Brotherhood]—Philadelphia, 3; base hits, 5; errors, 4. New York, 2. Base hits, 7; errors, 2. Batteries—Buffinton and Gross; Keepe, Crane and Vaughn.

Brooklyn—[League]—Brooklyn, 6; base hits, 8; errors 1. Boston, 4; base hits, 12; errors, 1; batteries—Lovett and Bushong; Clarkson and Bennett.

At Buffalo—[Brotherhood]—Buffalo, 8; base hits, 14; errors, 3. Cleveland, 1; base hits, 7; errors, 0; batteries—Keefe and Mack; Bakely and Suctliffe.

Rochester.—Rochester, 6; base hits, 11; errors, 4; Athletics, 2; base hits, 4; errors, 4. Batteries, Callihan and McKeogh; Esper and Robinson.

Brooklyn.—[Brotherhood]—Brooklyn, 5; base hits, 14; errors, 4; Boston, 2; base hits, 8; errors, 8. Batteries, VanHaltren and Kinslow; Gumbert and Swett.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 9; base hits, 11; errors, 4. Toledo, 8; base hits, 6; errors, 5. Batteries—Stivetts and Munyan; Smith and Sage.

At Pittsburg—[Brotherhood]—Pittsburg, 10; base hits, 8; errors, 3. Chicago, 4; base hits, 9; errors, 4. Batteries—Morris and Quinn; Barston, Baldwin and Farrell.

At Philadelphia-[League]-New York, 1; base hits, 7; errors, 7. Philadelphia, 6; base hits, 6; errors, 2. Batteries—Welch and Buckley; Vickers and Clements.

At Chicago—[League]—Chicago 5, base hits 5, errors 6; Cleveland 4, base hits 2, errors 0. Batteries—Hutchison and Kittridge, Beatin and Zimmer.

At Louisville—Louisville, 9, base hits 18, errors 3; Columbus 1, base hits 4, errors 4. Batteries—Stahtton and Ryan; Widner and O'Connor.

Kansas City Races.

KANSAS, CITY, Mo., June 10.—Opening day of spring meeting of the Kansas City jockey club was derby day. The crowd numbered over 12,000 people. It rained torrents last night, but the day opened warm and clear and the track in fair condition, though a trifle sticky. Riley was entered for the derby, but he showed up lame, while working this morning and his owner scratched him.

First race, one mile, Churchill Clark won, Oro second, Panola third, Time 1:562-5.

Second race, five furlongs, Parapet won, Dewberry second, Shawnee third. Time 1:11 4-5.

The third race was the derby, one and a half miles, Starters, Dollikins, Blue Vail, Verge D'Or and Lord of the Harem. Blue Veil and Dollikins were favorites with the betting fraternity, but both were badly left. Verge D'Or won as he pleased, Lord of the Harem second, Dollikins third. Time 2:56 4-5.

Fourth race, six furlongs, First Kiro won, May Hart second, Pat, Mabel and Holland distanced. Time, 1:22 3-5. Second heat, Kiro won, May Hart second. Time 1:22 3-5.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, Madolin won, Metal second, Regardless third. Time 2:1 1-5.

Morris Park Races.

Morris park races—First race, five furlongs. Flavis won, Lenora second, Adelina third. Time, 1:¾.

Second race, 1¼ miles. Montague won, Philosophy second, Barrister third. Time, 2:36¾.

Third race, six furlongs. Dr. Hasbrouch won, Hathmeat second, Reckon third. Time, 1:13.

Fourth race, mile and quarter, Burlington won, Devotee second, Padishah third. Time 2:¾.

Fifth race, five furlongs. Arab won, Meridan second, Bill Barnes third. Time, 101½.

Sixth race, 1 3-16 miles. Gipsy Queen won, Zephyrus second, Little Jim third. Time, 2:1½.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—First race, mile and three-quarters. Starters, Julia Magee, Lulie, Julia Magee won. Time, 2:18½.

Second race, one mile, Little Crete won, Fred Taral second, Lottie S. third. Time 1:46½.

Third race, Southern Hotel stakes, four furlongs, Balgewan won, National second, Rogers and Bramble Bush ran a dead heat for third. Time 0:51¼.

Fourth race, one mile, Daisy F. won, Carnegie second, Camilla third. Time 1:46¼.

Fifth race, mile and one hundred yards, John Mavus won, Bertha second, Brokful third, Time 1:53¼.

MORE FROM BISMARCK

THE PRINCE GIVES HIS VIEWS ON SEVERAL MATTERS.

THERE IS NO DANGER OF TROUBLE

Between Germany and Any Other Country—The Squabble Over Africa Will Amount to Nothing.

LONDON, June 11.—The Telegraph today continues the report of its correspondent's interview with Prince Bismarck. The prince ridiculed the kind friends of Germany who rejoiced at his resignation and now want him to be speechless. He declared his intention to continue to serve the country until the last. He said he was able to do so now with a freer hand. For instance, in France and Russia, the only countries that could possibly bear a grudge, he was able—now that he was unfettered by official restraints in many ways—to promote the peace. He discussed at length the relations between Germany and France, which, he said, were excellent. The attitude of the French government was exemplary, and of the French people pacific. Nobody was more earnest for peace than was Emperor William, who, bent upon internal reforms for Germany, had no idea of aggression.

NO DANGER OF WAR.

When asked if it was possible to extinguish the French people's grievance by the restoration of their province, the prince declared that restoration was utterly impossible, and that it must be left to time to remove their resentment. The relations with Russia, he said, were equally good, and that country certainly would not attack Germany. The czar was amicably disposed toward Germany. He was averse to conquest and he disliked physical exertion, a point which was not without importance to the peace of Europe.

Prince Bismarck was unable to say anything about Bulgaria except that the dreibund was strong enough to prevent the disturbance of the peace on her account. The dreibund, he said, was as firm as ever, and was certain to endure only the most unforeseen accident that could disturb European peace. He believed it impossible that England or Germany should ever go to war or should ever quarrel seriously. If they did quarrel, it might lead to a continental conflict, even if England abstained from fighting. This, however, was a contingency that was wildly improbable.

HIS IDEAS ABOUT AFRICA.

The African dispute was a trifling matter. The money involved on the part of both companies was less than a single day's expenditures when preparing for a great war.

"Few trustworthy Europeans," said Bismarck, "know or care about these mysterious regions. For my own part, I believe that Lord Salisbury's temperate words are more to English taste than Stanley's fierce ones. We are both fair-dealing people, and respect one another sincerely. We can easily come to a proper understanding. There has been plenty of arrant nonsense talked and written about this paltry affair. A few plain words detailed by common reason do no harm."

In conclusion Bismarck spoke in the highest praise of Emperor Frederick, saying that he was a true Hohenzollern of the truest character, and of the most brilliant capacities, and of heroic courage. He added that had the late emperor lived, he would have astonished the world by the vigor of his personality and his rule.

In the house of commons tonight, W. H. Smith, government leader, replying to a question by Mr. Gladstone, said it was the present intention of the government to proceed continuously with the licensing bill. The house then went into the committee of the whole. An amendment, proposed by James Apton against the purchasing of licenses, was rejected by a vote of 254 to 190.

THE PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Chancellor Von Caprivi Says They Are Necessary.

BERLIN, June 10.—Von Levetzow was today re-elected president of the reichstag. Dr. Buhl was re-elected first vice-president, and Baron de Unrhe Bomst second vice-president. During the session, Chancellor Von Caprivi, in reply to a question by Herr Richter, said that passport regulations applying to Alsace-Lorraine were rendered necessary by the number of cases of treason brought before the tribunals. But their enforcement was more especially necessary for military purposes. They were designed to render intercourse between the Alsatians and French more difficult, and to accelerate the Germanization of the province. Passport regulations, the chancellor declared, could not be abolished for a long time to come. The members of the French army could not be permitted to reside in the province in order to turn it into hunting grounds, which, in the event of war, might become battle-fields. The regulations were working well, but their whole effect would only be apparent after they had been in operation for some time. The severity of the provisions had been removed by the milder application. Continuing, the chancellor said:

"Whether we will be able to continue the course of moderation, depends upon the attitude of those concerned toward the measure. Gratifying signs of improvement are apparent in the relations between Germany and France. I should regret to see them again become troubled. In no country are international relations so difficult or necessity for indulgent consideration so great as in Germany. It is not to Germany's interest to bring forward a question of this nature, which would raise new hopes and illusions in Alsace-Loraine. I must then, therefore," said the chancellor, "leave the responsibility with questioners."

Several Alsaction deputies declared that the passport regulation injured economic conditions and had no Germanizing influence. Kardoff, Bennigsen and Puttkamer maintained that the regulations were only adopted when urgently necessary. They were of opinion that Von Caprivi could be trusted to enforce the regulations only when absolutely necessary and with the least vigor possible.

Austro-Hungary Must Follow Suit.

PESTH, June 10.—The imperial minister of war addressed the Austro-Hungarian delegations today on the subject of the credits asked by the government for military purposes. He said he regretted to be compelled to declare that the military credits submitted by the delegations could not be reduced. The budget before the delegations only represented the foundations on which the building must be continued during the next few years. An important augmentation of the military forces of the empire was becoming unavoidable, Questions of raising a peace effective would have to be considered. Other states studied to increase their military strength, and Austro-Hungary would not remain inactive, although the government was not able to strain its resources to such an extent as was being done by Germany. The demand contained in the budget was the extrem minimum to which the government could go.

Censuring Secretary Blaine.

LONDON, June 10.—The Standard protests strongly against Secretary Blaine's sending cruisers to Behring's sea. It says: "If he attempts to employ force wrongfully against British subjects or property, force will be employed on our side also. The gravest condition of affairs may arise from his needless and intemperate action."

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

M. Ribot Reads France's Note to Egypt in the Chambers.

PARIS, June 10.—The chamber of deputies, without debate, has adopted the duty on foreign molasses.

In the chamber today M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, read France's note to Egypt.

After declaring that the difficulty of employing the profits of the conversion of the debt is more serious than the conversion itself, France contends that the time has arrived when England, in accordance with many declarations and self-congratulations of her ministers, and for the prosperity and security of Egypt, ought to evacuate the country. The note expresses surprise that the powers do not agree in recognizing that the profits of conversion ought to be applied to increasing Egypt's military forces in order to enable her to dispense with British troops. Believing, however, that all parties interested are disposed to give the subject frank consideration, France assents to the conversion scheme, reserving the question of evacuation for future negotiations.

After reading the note, M. Ribot declared that France desired the most cordial relations with England, but would lose no opportunity to protest against England's establishing herself in Egypt.

Will Not Call an Autumn Session.

LONDON, June 10.—The cabinet to-day decided to rely mainly on the scheme to continue bills from session to session without re-debating the previous stage. Owing to the opposition of the rank and file, they will only call an autumn session in case of urgent necessity. A majority of the members of cabinet are in favor of shelving the land purchase bill. They are confident that they will soon be able to pass the tithes and licensing bills.

An Irish Editor Sentenced.

DUBLIN, June 10.—Mr. Tulley, editor of the Rosscommon Herald, has been convicted under the crimes act of publishing an article denouncing land grabbers, and has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor.

The Damage to the Steamer.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—The only apparent damage sustained by the Anchor line steamer "City of Rome" when she struck Fastnet rock, Sunday morning, is the starting of several of the plates on her forefoot and the straining of her bow above the water line.

A Tory Caucus.

LONDON, June 10.—A meeting of the cabinet was held today at which it was decided to hold a caucus of tory members of the house of commons on Thursday.

THE FARMERS OF BROOKS.

They Establish a Bank and Have Other Projects in View.

QUITMAN, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—At a meeting today of the alliance bank committee and business committee the amount of money was so encouraging as to cause the committee to fix the amount of subscription at $50,000 to start the bank, with a paid-in capital of $30,000. They will build a handsome brick building and expect to organize for business by August 1st. The relations between the county and Quitman are so amicable that the alliance folks will permit the merchants of Quitman to take stock in the bank. Other business enterprises were discussed, and after the bank will come a cotton-seed oil mill and a guano factory. There will be a general county meeting July 3rd.

MACON COUNTY MEETS

And Orders a Primary on the Gubernatorial Question.

MONTEZUMA, Ga., June 10—[Special.]—In obedience to the action of the democratic executive committee of this county, some time since, a mass-meeting of the party was held at Oglethorpe today. Captain F. T. Snead, the retiring chairman, stated the object of the meeting, and closed by saying that it was now in order to elect a new executive committee for the next two years.

Major J. D. Frederick, of Marshallville, and Captain J. C. Ellington, of Montezuma, were put in nomination for chairman. Major Frederick was chosen.

The major thanked the assembly for the honor conferred. Professor W. P. Thomas, of Oglethorpe, was elected secretary. Colonel B. H. Wilkerson, of Montezuma, was chosen assistant secretary. The new executive committee are Dr. Dykes, of Marshallville, Dr. R. O. Engram, of Montezuma, Captain F. D. Snead, of Oglethorpe, and Messrs. Tom English, J. W. Souter, G. C. Thistlewood and W. F. Ozburn.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing all the present state-house officers—Judge Crisp for congress, whomsoever Schley county may select as senator and Mr. R. T. Nesbit for commissioner of agriculture.

To get a full and free expression for governor, it was thought best to order a primary, which will be held some time in July, at which time the representatives to the general assembly will be chosen. Delegates to the gubernatorial convention, however, were chosen, but subject to the result of the primary. They are J. A. Edwards. B. H. Wilkinson, Frank Holt, F. T. Snead, alternative; Prof. W. H. Thomas, J. W. Souter, John Murph and Dr. R. O Engram.

The farmer's alliance of this county last Saturday unanimously endorsed Mr. Northen for governor.

The Clay County Democrats.

FORT GAINES, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—The executive committee of Clay county met on Saturday, and called a mass-meeting of the democratic party, to assemble in Fort Gaines on August the 2d, to appoint delegates to the gubernatorial congressional and senatorial convention, and also to nominate a representative to the legislature. This nomination they ordered made by ballot, under the majority rule; and after the first ballot, the lowest name to be dropped until a nomination is made.

Colonel Northen in Oglethorpe.

LEXINGTON, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—Colonel W. J. Northen is here and will perhaps address our people before he leaves. He will easily carry this county against all opposition. Our people have all along been for him.

Hon. J. B. Hunnicutt spoke here yesterday and made a telling speech. We believe our people will favor him for commissioner.

The Pierce County Democrats.

BLACKSHEAR, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—The democratic executive committee of Pierce county, A. N. Smith, chairman; W. Gaston Tyson, secretary, met in county convention for electing delegates to the state convention, 7th of August. The legislative nomination will be made by primaries, August 30th.

The following resolution was adopted:

> That the question of alliance or non-alliance has no place within the ranks of the democratic party; that there is no divided allegiance as between democrat and alliance; but that all alike profess the broad principles of the democratic party.

An Accident to Walter Stewart.

GRIFFIN, Ga., June 10—[Special.]—Walter Stewart, son of Congressman Stewart, who has been sick for some time, happened to a painful accident yesterday afternoon. While riding his bicycle he fell, dislocating his arm at the elbow. He has suffered a good deal from the wound today.

Burials in Rockdale.

CONYERS, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—Miss Lina White, a young lady about fifteen years of age, was buried here yesterday.

On Sunday night Mrs. Lou Simonton died after a few weeks' illness. She was buried today at Sodom. She left two little girls about eight and ten years old. The father died some years ago.

The little child of Mr. A. M. Helms was buried here today.

A DAY OF POLITICS DOWN IN DEKALB.

A Red Hot Livingston Meeting at Decatur.

EMMETT WOMACK IS FOR LIVINGSTON

And Gives His Reasons—Speeches by Alliance Leaders—DeKalb Is for Livingston—Other News.

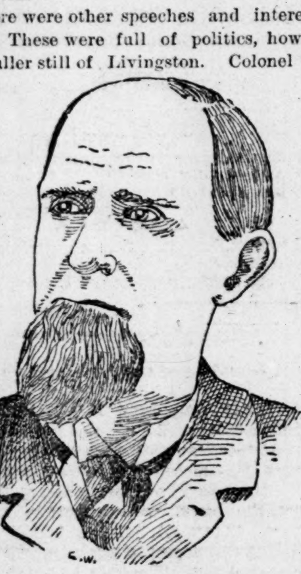
Livingston in DeKalb—DeKalb for Livingston.

First, Colonel L. F. Livingston was the bright, particular star of the big alliance day at Decatur; and, second, from a careful canvass of the situation, it seems probable that the county will go for Livingston.

To explain more fully: Of course it is too early to tell how DeKalb or any other county will go as between Colonel Livingston and Judge Stewart, but the opinion expressed above is that held by the men who have in the past been regarded as the political prophets of the county. They may be right and they may be wrong—time alone can tell.

But it was a Livingston day. There is no doubt about that. The alliance president announced clearly his determination to make the race for congress and told of having challenged Judge Stewart to joint debate in the different counties of the district. Into his speech proper, however, Colonel Livingston carefully avoided injecting politics. It was a square, manly, straightforward argument in favor of the sub-treasury plan. It was not a stump speech, it was an argument; and from the beginning to the end the speaker received that highest of all compliments—close, intelligent attention.

There were other speeches and interesting ones. These were full of politics, however, and fuller still of Livingston. Colonel Emmett Womack, four years ago Judge Stewart's right-hand man, came out squarely for Livingston; Colonel Peek, Captain Harry Brown, State Lecturer Beck and the other alliance leaders talked for Livingston, and the allusions to his candidacy for congress were warmly received.



HON. L. F. LIVINGSTON.

The Meeting Called to Order.

The court-house at Decatur was crowded to overflowing at 10 o'clock yesterday, the time set for the speaking. The people had been coming in all the morning. There were farmers from all parts of the county—alliancemen and non-alliancemen—and there were merchants and professional men from Decatur, with a good sprinkling of Atlantians.

Great interest was evinced in the contest between Livingston and Stewart, and before the meeting that was the one topic discussed. Everybody was anxious to hear Colonel Livingston. Judge Stewart had been there a few days before, and had made the people a speech; now they were to hear the man who was to oppose the judge, and they wanted to hear what he had to say for himself.

Later on when Colonel Livingston did speak, it was evident that the impression he made was a decidedly favorable one, and when he concluded he was warmly congratulated by many of his audience.

The meeting was called to order and Colonel Peek was announced as the first speaker.

Colonel Peek Leads Off.

Colonel W. F. Peek, of Rockdale, was the first speaker.

"We are told often," said he, "that the farmer's unhappy condition is due to his own laziness, stupidity and general lack of business sense. That isn't so. I know better and you know better. The farmer is the hardest worked laborer on earth, and as a class they are thrifty and economical. Trusts and illegal legislative appropriations, under the law and at the expense of the farmers, have made him poor and kept him poor. It has been shown very clearly that nobody will help the farmer until he helps himself, and I do think, my fellow-citizens, that the time for us to act has come. This is our opportunity."

Colonel Peek propounded the problem of the frog that jumped up two feet every day and fell back three feet every night, approaching hell at the rate of twelve inches a day.

"And the farmers are getting out of debt," said he, "just that way. It's time you turned round and jumped the other way, awhile.

"This legalized robbery by trusts and monopolies," said he, "is largely national legislation, and corruption in congress is to blame for it. Judge Stewart is an honest man, but he's in mighty bad company."

He then took up the relation of the alliance towards the democratic party.

"The alliance," said he, "are the farmers of the state, and they are now and always have been the democracy. We are going into the democratic nominations and we are going to abide by them.

"Another great hobby of the politician is this plea 'unconstitutional.' The sub-treasury plea, they say, is 'unconstitutional.' Laughter.] The farmers never did anything constitutional, and are incapable of it, to hear them talk.

"Now, what are the records of our Georgia congressmen? What have they done but swap appropriations? They say: 'Brother Blount, what do you want?' 'Well,' says Brother Blount, 'I want $160,000 for improvements about Macon.' So they shovel it out, they divide it by the shovelful in Washington, chooga! chooga! chooga! (Laughter.) 'What do you want for the farmers, Brother Blount?' 'Oh, I'm solid with the farmers. That's all right.

"'What do you want, Brother Grimes?' Then Brother Grimes tells them what he wants for Columbus, and they shoved it out, chooga! chooga! chooga! [Laughter.] 'What do you want for the farmers?' 'O, let them alone. Let 'em raise corn and cotton. They can live on that.'

"'What do you want, Brother Stewart?' 'I want $60,000 or $70,000 for the custom-house in Atlanta.' So they shoved it out, chooga! chooga! chooga! 'What do you want for the farmers, Brother Stewart?' 'Oh, God bless you! (mimicking Judge Stewart's voice) 'they are in a mighty bad fix. I love them. I feel for them.' 'Well, what else do you want, Brother Stewart?' 'I want $500,000 for a federal penitentiary in Atlanta'—as much, my friends, as it would take to establish the sub-treasury plan in every district in Georgia. 'Is that all, Brother Stewart?' 'No. I know some men down there that must be remembered. I want $100,000 for McPherson barracks, so the people of Atlanta can go out and see fifty yankees in uniform? So they shovel it out, chooga! chooga! chooga! [Laughter]. 'Well, what do you want for the farmers, Brother Stewart?' 'God bless their souls, I was raised with them. I believe I want some more money for a road to the barracks.' So they shovel it out to him, but none for the farmer."

The other congressmen, except Crisp, were handled in the same fashion.

"But everything the poor farmer wants is unconstitutional. Ain't it time they were stretching that old instrument out to take in the farmers?

"Has Brother Stewart done anything for the farmers? No; but when at last you make a definite appeal to him to help you with this sub-treasury plan, he turns his back and says it is 'unconstitutional.'

"Nearly all of them are good friends to the farmer—sometimes. It reminds me of the time two boys were fishing, and one fell in. The other jumped in and pulled him out, and the crowd praised him for a brave boy and a hero for having saved his companion's life. 'It wasn't him I was after,' said the brave boy; 'he had the bait in his pocket.' [Laughter.] You farmers have the bait, and you are a great set of fools if you don't bait your own hooks with it. [Laughter.]

"Who's better qualified to know your wants than one of your own profession? Colonel Livingston went before congress and made more reputation in one day than the whole Georgia delegation have made since the war.

"Unconstitutional! Don't Jim Brown know what's constitutional? Don't Tom Olive and Tom Watson know what's constitutional?

"I wish to God we had a million Macunes and ten million Livingstons. [Applause.] And let me tell you, my friends, we're making them pretty fast, now. [Applause.] Until here lately there were mighty few farmers that had brass enough to say they were farmers and knew their rights. But there are a lot of them now proud to be farmers, and you hear one of them say every little while, 'Just hold on now. I know my rights and I'm going to have them!'

"You have the power now, my friends, to get what you want."

SOLICITOR EMMETT WOMACK.

The next speaker was Solicitor Emmett Womack. In Judge Stewart's race against Colonel Hammond, Mr. Womack was one of Judge Stewart's warmest and most effective friends, and made a stirring speech at Decatur in his interest.

Many who listened to his speech there yesterday had listened to him in the former campaign, and a peculiar interest attached to his talk for this reason.

"My part on the programme," said he, "is not to make a speech, but to introduce your next congressman, Hon. L. F. Livingston. [Applause.] I am not a candidate myself."

He alluded humorously to the mention of his own name as a possible candidate, "for something," as he put it, "my friends didn't care much which—senator, congressman, governor, or justice of the peace. But I'm going to help you send the farmers' candidate to congress. I would do that, my friends, if only for a selfish interest, for the prosperity of the lawyer and of all the professions depends upon the prosperity of the farmer. When the agricultural kite soars aloft, I'll be found swinging to the tail of it."

He alluded eloquently to the improvement of the farming interests, due to the farmers alone, who had wrought prosperity out of the ruins of war.

He referred to his part in the other campaign, when he supported Stewart.

"I tell my friends," said the inimitable colonel, "that while I had charge of him, Stewart was a pretty decent fellow.

"He told us then that he was in favor of the rotation plan—that he thought a fellow ought to eat a few of the plums, and then let somebody else have a chance. But a mighty change has come over the spirit of his dreams. He reminds me of the fellow that climbed up to the top of a tree after a 'possum and it bent over with him. He couldn't reach the 'possum, and he couldn't climb back. He just hung there. His friends advised him to do this thing and that, but the fellow just hung there, and got weaker and weaker, and finally they told him to pray and say something about God. 'Well, hold them dogs,' yelled the fellow, 'for by God I'm comin'!' [Laughter.] That's Stewart's fix—he can't go back and he's going to drop. [Laughter.]

"Now, about this report they are circulating that Livingston isn't popular at home. I never saw the time when Livingston couldn't carry Newton county overwhelmingly. There were twenty-one men at the court-house a few days ago in Covington, and we polled for congress. There were nineteen enthusiastic Livingston men and two doubtful ones. Those two have since become Livingston men, and it's just that way in the county. He can carry nineteen men out of every twenty-one."

Mr. Womack referred to Colonel Livingston's high moral character, and to his practical advice to farmers that had resulted in making his immediate neighborhood one of the most prosperous in Georgia.

"And if you want to judge what a man will do in the management of great public affairs, go see how he manages at home, that miniature kingdom. See if he is a factor for good in that neighborhood, and a thrifty, practical man."

Mr. Womack then gracefully introduced Colonel Livingston.

Colonel Livingston's Speech.

"I am glad," said Colonel Livingston, "to see so many DeKalb county people here. This is the first speech I have had an opportunity of making to them, touching the issues drawn by the order I have the honor of representing so far as Georgia is concerned. Many false impressions have gone abroad about these alliance issues. We expected this—it is so of all reformations. They are ridiculed and opposed, and I ask myself sometimes, 'Will men never lay aside their prejudices?' They never have in history, and I suppose they never will.

"So two years ago, when we established the first sub-alliance in the state, we expected all that.

"When we organized the state alliance, down here in the fourth district, with seven sub-alliances, everybody prophesied evil and disaster, like Balaam, except that the Lord didn't come out on our side so readily as he did in the case of Balaam.

"The first objection was that we excluded doctors and lawyers. They called us selfish and mean. Farmers are hospitable, and this grated on their feelings. They were not mean. In helping themselves they hurt nobody else, but rather helped other classes in their own prosperity. They said we were going to fight everybody, all classes and professions. That isn't true. The organization was intended for farmers and the laboring classes. It couldn't be run and there would be perpetual discord if diverse interests were represented. You have republicans in this county. Do you go into caucuses with them? Here are Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. Suppose they were merged into one congregation—what peace could there be? We appreciated this in forming the alliance, and we made it for the farmers.

"There are four pillars to the alliance structure. We aim at four things. This first is intellectual improvement. The wicked and uncalled for tax has been a heavy burden on the farmers since the war, but their heaviest burden has been ignorance. So we put intellectual improvement at the base of our structure, and the farmers today are thinking and reading. They discuss public measures. They argue and ask questions at their alliance meetings, and receive instruction. They are waked up to an interest in public affairs and are made better citizens by it. That was our first object.

"The second is to better ourselves socially. Surely nobody will object to that.

"The third is to better our condition morally. The merchants will tell you that never before were farmers so prompt and willing about paying their debts and meeting their obligations. We turn a man out of the alliance that contracts a debt and then refuses to abide by it.

"The fourth object is to better ourselves financially. That's where the objection comes in. Why? Because the corporations don't care anything about your kind—they don't care whether you have the head of a mule or the head of a man. They don't care anything about your social standing and have nothing to do with your morals. But the question of financial improvement gets next to their pocket-books, and that's next to their hearts.

"We've been sick, and here are men objecting to the medicine we have prepared to take ourselves."

Their state of mind reminded the colonel of the darky, who was lying by a fire, groaning piteously, and his master asked another darky what was the matter.

"Boss," was the reply, ole missis filled 'im up wid camp-fire fur de colic last night, and I spec his settin' yer by dis fire made hell-fire inside of him!"

"For twenty years," he continued, "I have been traveling over this state prescribing for you farmers. I told you first that the trouble was all cotton and no home-made provisions. But in Ohio, and in the east and in the west, the farmers were even worse mortgaged than here, and they didn't raise any cotton up there, so the trouble wasn't all cotton.

"Then I thought about diversified crops, but I was mistaken again. If a farmer must loose money on every crop he makes, it was better to have only one, and the people south, with one or two crops, were better off than the people in Ohio, who had twenty-seven crops.

"So I stopped again to study. I saw that wasn't the real cause.

"Then two years ago, in Columbia county, I made the first alliance speech ever made in Georgia. I believe I sounded the key note. Congressman Barnes, who was present, told me afterwards that he learned more in that hour and a half than he had learned during six years in congress.

"Mr. Grady followed with a speech on the same line, and people began thinking about it."

The colonel illustrated the position of the farmer by his story of the cow that had five calves—the farmer being the fifth calf.

"And after twenty-five years," he continued, "we went to congress with a petition. It was as nice as poor farmers could make it, but plain and to the point. They told us sneeringly, 'You'll ask for a sub-treasury to take care of your children next, and leave your wives to plow while you loaf and talk politics.' That was the spirit in which we were met.

"We didn't ask for the repeal of this iniquitous banking system, because we knew it couldn't be done now. We simply asked congress to extend it and put a farmer's cotton on a par with the bonds of the capitalist. A company of capitalists put up $100,000 of bonds—bonds bought at 40 and selling now at 127. They take those bonds to a government warehouse. The government pays the insurance, and if a bond is mutilated or destroyed, the government replaces it. Then the government pays the capatalists 4½ per cent on those bonds. When the $100,000 in bonds is deposited, the government advances the capitalists $90,000 and charge interest at the rate of one per cent.

"Is there any class legislation in that? Can a farmer borrow money at one per cent. Can he draw 4½ per cent from the government by putting his property in its custody.

"Not only that. The law says that money can't be loaned a farmer on real estate; and then for fear the capitalists that deal in government bonds may suffer competition, they impose a tax of ten per cent on state banks."

Colonel Livingston parallelled the sub-treasury plan with this. Where the bondholders were given ninety per cent, the farmers asked for eighty only. They asked to put their cotton in government ware-houses, as the bonds were.

The sub-treasury bill he said, would relieve the lawyers and doctors as well as the farmers, for as matters stand now the country is at the mercy of 3,100 banks. These banks can, by combination, contract or expand at pleasure the volume of currency. The present system was a war measure, but there is no excuse for it now. He showed how, as President Lincoln predicted, corporations were enthroned by the war, and corruption in high places followed, until now Harrison, Wannamaker, Windom, and many in congress, held their places by the power of money.

"There is nothing in congress now," he declared, "but democracy and republicanism. Nobody is looking after the interests of the people."

Colonel Livingston quoted Thomas Jefferson and John C Calhoun, relative to the national currency system, in line with his sub-treasury plan.

"If the government is going to credit anybody," he said, "why not credit the people direct? Why should a few men be allowed to grow rich off the credit of the United States?"

He contrasted the relative value, as securities to the government, of the bonds and of cotton. The bonds have varied from 40 to 127, and cotton never has varied half that much.

The talk about danger of a corner in cotton, under the sub-treasury plan, he declared was nonsense. There are too many spindles for that; and then the people must have clothing. There never will be a day when cotton, held as security, could not be sold—not so with the bonds.

In case of war with England, Germany and Russia, the bonds now selling at 127 would go down to 20 in few days; while the price of cotton would go up, instead of coming down.

The government, he agued, pays full value for gold and silver bullion, and whenever the price gets higher the owner can redeem his bullion at the price advanced for it, and reap the advantage of the fluctuation. European capitalists reaped a golden harvest under this law. If that is done for metal bullion and for English capitalists, why not for cotton and home farmers.

The colonel attacked Carlisle's letter upon the sub-treasury plan, saying that it was full of mis-statements, due to his ignorance of the subject.

"If the banking system is constitutional," said Colonel Livingston, "the sub-treasury plan is constitutional. If one is paternalism, the other is."

Continuing, he dwelt upon the indifference shown by congress to the petitions of the farmers. The congressmen waited for Carlisle and Mills and Oats to answer the letters addressed them on the subject, and then shielded themselves behind these answers.

"We are going to stand by the sub-treasury plan for three reasons," said he. "First, because it's our plan. Second, because nobody has offered a better plan in its stead. Third, because if we give it up now it means our defeat as an order and as individuals.

"When we began this bagging fight," said he, "we were told that it was impracticable. But we have brought the price of cotton from 13½ down to 7 cents."

The colonel told the story of the old farmer's first experience with a postage stamp. The old man sewed the stamp on, wrong-side-up, and wrote on the envelope: "This letter will go now if the darned thing sticks."

"That's the shape our sub-treasury plan is in," said he. "It'll go now if the alliance will stick.

The bagging fight was a skirmish, a minor issue, and this is our big fight. Will you stand up and fight, or will you desert now. We have gone too far now to go back. The fight is on our hands—the issue is before. We must win the fight or be defeated."

Just after the conclusion of his speech, Colonel Livingston explained that he had not made a political speech because Judge Stewart was not present.

"I have felt it my duty" said he, "to enter the race for congress from this district, opposing Judge Stewart. I have written him a letter, inviting him to meet me in joint debate, and as yet have no answer. Before discussing his record and mine, I want him to be present, or to refuse to meet me."

CAPTAIN BROWN SPEAKS.

The first speaker in the afternoon was Captain Harry Brown, editor of the Southern Alliance Farmer.

Captain Brown spoke for about half an hour on the living issues of the day, touching principally upon the great necessity of sending men to congress who were in sympathy with the best interests of the alliance and the farmers.

He paid a magnificent tribute to Colonel Livingston stating in a few clear and weighty sentences his merits for the office to which he aspired. Captain Brown's speech was well received by those present and he was loudly applauded.

COLONEL BECK SPEAKS.

Colonel J. W. Beck made a telling speech. He spoke upon the same line of Captain Brown's remarks, urging the advisability of sending such men to congress as might be relied upon to stand up for the farmers against oppression from tyrant monopolies and to advance such legislation as would redound to the welfare of the farming people of the south.

Colonel Beck's eulogy upon Colonel Livingston was a strong commendation of his claims for congressional honors to the farming people. He said that Colonel Livingston would stand by the farmers to the end, and would advance their cause with signal ability in the halls of the national congress.

EDITOR BENTLEY SPEAKS.

In a short and brilliant speech, Editor Bentley, of the Markell (Tex.) Gazette, a visiting allianceman, spoke of the great work of reformation which the alliance was bringing about in Texas. He said he was glad to see the same work being pursued so vigorously and so successfully in Georgia. He thought Colonel Livingston's speech one of the grandest he ever heard, and looked forward to the day when he would take his place among the law-makers in the national halls of legislation. He hoped for the day when Texas would send a man with equal ability, to work by the side of Livingston of Georgia, in Washington.

MR. HUNNICUTT'S SPEECH.

Mr. James B. Hunnicutt, the candidate for state commissioner of agriculture from Coweta county, was present and made a short speech. The crowds were tired and the speakers did not detain them longer than to make a few remarks about the questions at stake in the race for the commissioner's office.

LIVINGSTON AND STEWART.

The Correspondence Which Brought About the Atlanta Conference.

The following correspondence between Colonel Livingston and Judge Stewart shows how the conference between the two was brought about.

Colonel Livingston wanted to talk with the judge to urge his withdrawal in his favor, hoping to show him that he (Livingston) was entitled to make the race without Stewart's interference.

But Stewart did not see it that way, as his letter shows, and the result of the conference was that nothing was done and both are in the field.

LIVINGSTON'S LETTER.

CONYERS, GA., June 7, 1890.—HON. J. D. STEWART, Griffin, Ga.—Dear Sir and Friend: You have doubtless had some intimation that I would be in the race for congress from this district. In arranging for harmony and to secure the largest possible good for the whole people, I am urged to make this race. Our fast friendship authorizes me to make the appeal to you to defer at this time to the wishes of the farmers of our district, and allow one of their number to "try his hand" for their relief. Newton county did much to secure your nomination in the first instant, but I place my request on the high plane that the farmers should have an immediate and close representative on the floor of congress at this time, not that you are not willing to do all and any service for them in your power. I want you to meet me in Atlanta, at the Markham House, 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 9th inst., and let us see if we cannot so arrange as not to antagonize each other. Very truly yours, L. F. LIVINGSTON.

STEWART'S REPLY.

GRIFFIN, Ga., June 9.—Hon. L. F. Livingston—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 7th inst. received. In reply, I beg to say: For several months past, from statements in the newspapers, as well as information otherwise received, I was led to believe that you would be a candidate for governor. And about two weeks ago I was assured from a reliable source that you had determined to be a candidate for governor. About a week ago, on my arrival home, I met Colonel Peek, who informed me that he was a candidate for congress for this district. Relying upon this information, I have visited most of the counties of this district and informed my friends that I would be a candidate.

I am now given to understand that by an arrangement, Colonel Peek is to withdraw and you are to become a candidate in his stead. I am now on the eve of leaving for Washington, and having submitted my candidacy into the hands of my friends, I am not aware of any good reason why I should not continue the race to its final termination. In your letter to me you state "that the farmers should have an immediate and close representative on the floor of congress at this time, not that you are not willing to do all and any service for them in your power."

Being assured by you that I am willing to do all in my power for the farmers, and it being your purpose as well as mine to promote their interest, I fail then to understand what motive can influence you to enter the race. I beg to assure you that you are not more willing and are not more deeply concerned about the welfare of the farmers than I am, and I feel quite confident that I can accomplish for them whatever devotion to duty and sincerity of purpose can accomplish. Very truly yours, J. D. STEWART.

Judge Stewart in Rockdale.

CONYERS, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—Judge J. D. Stewart spoke at the courthouse here today. Only a small crowd was present. It was not generally known that he would be here. He spoke about one hour, giving the condition of things at the national capital. Judge Stewart has a good many warm friends here.

Don't waste your money. Economy and strength are peculiar features of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the only medicine of which truly can be said, 100 doses one dollar. Sold by all druggists.

POLITICS IN DEKALB.

The Primaries Ordered—Gossip About Possible Candidates for the Legislature.

DECATUR, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—The democratic executive committee of DeKalb county organized by electing Hon. G. W. Johnson, of Lithonia, chairman, and Hon. J. M. Goldsmith, of Stone Mountain, secretary. It is understood that neither of these gentlemen will be candidates for any office.

The committee ordered a primary election to be held on Saturday, August 2d, for governor, state house officers, member of congress and two representatives in the general assembly. The polls are to be opened between the hours of 6 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the morning and close at the same hour in every precinct at 4 o'clock p. m. The returns are to be sent in by 1 o'clock on Monday, August 4th, and consolidated. The successful candidates select their own delegates to the conventions. All known democratic residents of the county are entitled to vote.

A primary for the nomination of county officers was ordered on the 2d of December next. The committee adjourned until Monday, August 4th, at 10 a. m.

NOTES.

Rev. W. C. Holbrook, chaplain of the county alliance, and one of the county commissioners, has announced himself in the field for representative. It is said that while not a candidate the friends of W. G. Whidby will present his name for representative.

It is rumored that the next Lithonia New Era will contain the announcement of the names of Dr. G. W. Maddox, T. Y. Nash, G. L. Humphries, C. J. Carroll, T. J. Flake and Hon. C. M. Candler. The prospect for a lively campaign is good.

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sudden Death

Often comes from Septicemia or Blood Poisoning. A decayed tooth, a scratch on the foot, or bruise of the flesh, has resulted in death in a few days. This would not be the case if the blood was kept in a good condition. No person will be subject to this malady who takes Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) once or twice a year. It acts directly on the blood, and eliminates the impurities thoroughly. It is a simple vegetable remedy, contains no poison or minerals of any sort, assists nature, and builds up the human organism at once.

A Mass of Sores.

I am so grateful for the beneficial results obtained from using S. S. S. that I want to add my testimony to that already published, for the public good. I was a mass of sores before using, but am now entirely cured.

C. McCARTHY, St. Louis, Mo.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

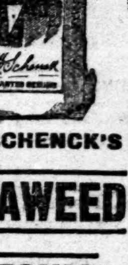
Twenty-three Years in the Drug Business.

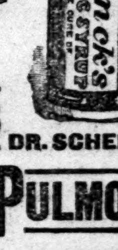
I have been a druggist twenty-three years, and have sold all the patent medicines which are known in this country, and can truthfully say that I have never known of a remedy for Blood Diseases of more value than S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). Mr. A., a customer, was troubled with an eruption of the skin on the back of his hands, and had in vain sought relief of the best local medical talent, also of some of the most noted specialists in New York, and as a last resort spent some months in Paris, France, under treatment of the physicians there, and had secured only temporary relief. After all this treatment he was finally cured, sound all well, by Swift's Specific.

Another customer, Mr. B., had suffered for many years with Blood Poison, and thought he had been cured by mercurial treatment, but the disease returned, accompanied by rheumatism of a bad type. A dozen small bottles of S. S. S. made a perfect and lasting cure.

W. H. DESASWAY,
Old Fort, N. C.

may 30 d & w tf top col nrm





DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

STANDARD FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

Cure Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Colic, and all Diseases of the Stomach; Costiveness, Inflammation, Diarrhœa, Piles, and Diseases of the Bowels; Congestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Nausea, Headache, Giddiness, Nervousness, Wandering Pains, Malaria, Liver Complaint, and all Diseases arising from a Gorged and Sluggish Liver. They clean the mucous coats, reduce gorged or congested conditions, break up stubborn complications, restore free, healthy action to the organs, and give the system a chance to recover tone and strength. They are

PURELY VEGETABLE, STRICTLY RELIABLE, AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 3 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC

Is a Positive Cure for DYSPEPSIA

And all Disorders of the Digestive Organs. It is likewise a Corroborative or Strengthening Medicine, and may be taken with benefit in all cases of Debility. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's New Book on Lungs, Liver and Stomach mailed free. Address, Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Phila.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Will Cure COUGHS, COLDS, And All Diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is pleasant to the taste, and does not contain a particle of opium or anything injurious. It is the Best Cough Medicine in the World. For Sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address Dr. J. H Schenck & Son, Phila.

Pears' Soap

Fair white hands.

Bright clear complexion

Soft healthful skin.

"PEARS'—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere."

Kennesaw Flour Mills at Marietta, Ga., For Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF JUDGE George F. Gober, presiding, in the case of the Gate City National bank, et al., versus Kennesaw Mill company, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, in Marietta, Ga., on the first Tuesday in July next, between 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., that splendid property, known as the Kennesaw Mills, situated in the heart of the city, and fronting 212 feet on the Western and Atlantic railroad.

The lot is 191 by 212 feet. The main building is 41 by 50 feet, 5 stories, with slate roof. There is a two-story addition 31 by 76 feet, and a ware-house attached 36 by 140 feet, two stories, besides basement. Also there is a two-room office attached, and a large, convenient boiler-room; all built of stone and brick, and erected in the most substantial manner, and all have metal roofs. There is also upon the lot a cooper-shop and dwelling.

The machinery is of the best make; machinery such as produce the very best grades of flour and meal, and give the best yield. It is a full "roller" mill, with capacity of 400 barrels flour in twenty-four hours. There are two Babcock & Wilcox Co.'s boilers of 100 horse-power each; one 150 horse-power engine, and one 50 horse-power. The whole plant is in the very best running condition.

The products of this mill have a reputation excelled by none in the south.

There are ample side-tracks and a railroad platform scale for weighing cars of grain, and chutes for unloading coal and grain.

To be sold for "cash," free from all incumbrances. I will take pleasure in showing the property or giving fuller information by mail.

M. G. WHITLOCK,
Receiver for Kennesaw Mills Co.

May 26, 1890. may28 d4t wed

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in us, under the will of Tallulah B. Fish, late of said county, deceased, will be sold at auction at the court-house door of said county, on the first Tuesday in July next, within the legal hours of sale, a parcel of land, situated in the city of Atlanta, and the improvements thereon, known as number 97 Pulliam street, said parcel or lot of land fronting 50 feet on the west side of Pulliam street, and running back west, same width, 250 feet, to a 20-foot alley, the same being the land conveyed by N. J. Hammond to Mollie H. Shropshire, July 16th, 1881, and recorded in book K K, page 123, of the Land Records of Fulton Superior Court. Sold as the property of said Tallulah B. Fish, deceased. Terms, one-fourth cash; balance in 12 and 18 months, with interest at 8 per cent on deferred payments, purchaser to get bond for title.

GEORGE S. FISH,
W. H. FISH,
Executors for Tallulah B. Fish.

may28-d4t-wed

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD

Schedule in effect December 1st, 1889.

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 2.	No. 6.
Leave Atlanta	3.10 p. m.	
" E. T., V. & G. Junc.	3.13 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville	4.13 p. m.	10.27 a m.
" Williamson	5.03 p. m.	12.27 p. m.
" Culloden	6.23 p. m.	3.12 p. m.
" Knoxville	6.53 p. m.	4.17 p. m.
" Fort Valley	7.30 p. m.	5.40 p. m.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 1.	No. 5.
Leave Fort Valley	5.45 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville	6.24 a. m.	10.37 a. m.
" Culloden	6.55 a. m.	11.41 a. m.
" Williamson	8.15 a. m.	2.e5 p. m.
" Fayetteville	9.05 a. m.	4.13 p. m.
" E. T., V. & G. Junc.	11.05 a. m.	6.05 p. m.
" Atlanta	10.20 a. m.	

Nos. 1 and 2 daily, and make connection with C. R. R. at Fort Valley for points in southwest Georgia. Departs and arrives at E. T., V. & Ga. passenger depot in Atlanta.

Nos. 5 and 6, daily, except Sunday. Passengers arrive and depart from E. T., V. & G. Junction at end of Pryor street dummy line.

GEO. P. HOWARD, General Pass. Agent.

TO PRINTERS!

For Sale!

A LOT OF SKELETON CHASES, 18¼x22¼ inches, inside; also a lot of book chases of various sizes, with cross-bars, all complete, and in first-class condition. Address,

CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga.

apr 8 wk sun tf

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD C

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect May 11, 1890:

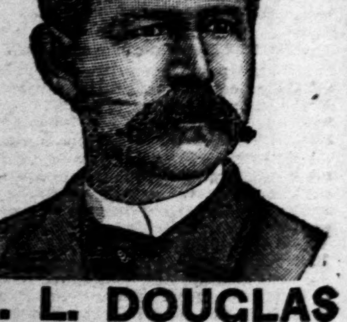
SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No 56 daily except Sunday.	No. 54 Daily
Lv Atlanta.	1 25 pm	10 05 pm	4 50 pm	6 30 am
Ar Newnan	2 53 pm	11 32 pm	6 27 pm	7 55 am
Ar Lagrnge	4 01 pm	12 33 am	7 41 pm	8 53 am
Ar West Pt	4 34 pm	1 00 am	8 15 pm	9 20 am
Ar Opelika.	5 14 pm	1 40 am	....	10 00 am
Ar Columbs	6 25 pm	11 30 am	....	11 30 am
Ar Montgry	7 20 pm	3 45 am	....	....
Ar Pensacla	1 25 am	9 15 am	....	....
Ar Mobile..	2 10 am	8 10 am	....	....
Ar N Orlens	7 00 am	12 40 pm	....	....
Ar HostnTx	2 20 am	9 00 am	....	....
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT				
Lv Mont'y..	7 45 pm	7 50 am	....	....
Ar Selma...	9 25 pm	9 30 am	....	....

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily.	No. 57 daily except Sunday.	No. 55 Daily
Lv N Orlens	8 15 pm	3 05 pm	....	....
Lv Mobile..	1 05 am	7 37 pm	....	....
Lv Pensacla	10 10 pm	11 45 am	....	....
Ar Montgry	7 30 am	12 52 am	....	....
Leave	....	....	....	....
Lv Selma...	5 50 am	4 35 pm	....	....
Lv Montgry	7 50 am	1 15 am	....	....
Lv Columbus	8 30 am	....	....	....
Lv Opelika.	9 58 am	3 17 am	....	2 15 pm
Lv WPoint.	10 40 am	3 59 am	7 00 a m	3 01 pm
Lv Lagrnge	11 10 am	4 25 am	7 33 a m	3 36 pm
Lv Newnan	12 15 pm	5 24 am	8 40 a m	4 52 pm
Ar Atlanta.	1 55 pm	6 50 am	10 25 a m	6 35 pm

Train 50 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between New York and Atlanta, and Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and New Orleans. Train 51 carries Pullman Buffet car between New Orleans and Atlanta, and Atlanta and New York. Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet sleeping car between Washington and New Orleans.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
JOHN A. GEE, District Pass. Agent.

CAUTION Take no shoes unless W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom. If the dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fine Calf, Heavy Laced Grain and Creedmoor Waterproof.

Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 & $2 WORKINGMEN'S SHOES.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

$3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

$1.75 SHOE FOR MISSES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
G. H. & A. W. FORCE, 33 Whitehal
PRICE & FOSTER, 24 Marietta St.
an 1—d6m wed fri sun

GRADUATING DAY.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE MILLEDGEVILLE COLLEGE.

A Programme Replete With Wisdom, Humor and Music—A Magnificent Military Display—Large Crowd Present.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—The programme at the college today was a brilliant one throughout, and was as follows:

Music. Ten o'clock opening prayer.

Essay, "The Mischievous Tongue," Cadet First Lieutenant E. L. Culver, second honor.

Essay, "Opportunity," Miss Eldena Young.

Essay, "Women in Literature," Miss Cora Ennis.

Essay, "The Importance of a Business Education," Cadet C. Moran.

Essay, "Labor is the Lot of Man," Miss Annie Harper.

Essay, "Mother Goose," Miss Etta Brown.

Essay, "Thought and His Chariots," Cadet J. O. Wall.

Essay, "A Glance," Miss Ethel Bass.

Essay, "Little Things," Cadet A. Atwood.

Essay, "The Advantages of Ignorance," Miss Alice Campbell.

Essay, "Men of Learning Wanted," Cadet Captain R. E. Skinner.

Essay, "History," Miss A. E. McDowell.

Essay, "Industrial Schools for Children," Miss Bessie Moran.

Valedictory by Cadet Captain E. J. Smith, first honor.

Officer of the day, Lieutenant J. Newell.

The essays by the seniors today were splendid papers, and the class is pronounced the most brilliant that ever left the school.

The company drills were the best military exhibition ever seen in this city. The prize was won by company A, though the judges pronounced both drills excellent. In the individual drill Cadet A. Atwood won the medal after a struggle of about an hour. Three thousand people witnessed the battalion drill and dress parade this evening.

The concert tonight and musicale, followed by the military hop, will wind up a great day in Milledgeville.

Mr. Gordon's speech tomorrow is the topic of anticipation. Thirty-seven beautiful gold medals will be awarded for excellence in different departments this year.

The Macon Schools.

MACON, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—Macon schools are closing.

Everywhere is seen evidences of the fact.

Boys and girls are being engaged in a hundred different ways in preparing for commencement, and the different schools are hard at work with closing rehearsals, etc.

Today finished the closing examinations at famous old Wesley, and with a breathing spell of two or three days, the regular commencement exercises will be gone into.

On the 13th, the board of directors will meet and an exhibition in elocution will be given by the sophomore class in the evening.

On the 14th the annual meeting of the trustees of the college will take place. The commencement sermon will be preached at Mulberry street Methodist church at 11 o'clock, on the 15th, by Rev. J. D. Barbee, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Burbee is said to be one of the most eloquent ministers in the south, and his discourse will attract an immense number. The missionary society of the college will hold its anniversary in the evening.

On Monday the junior class will read original essays and Hon. John T. Boifeullet, the brilliant young editor of the Macon Evening News, will deliver the medals to the sophomore and junior competitors in elocution and English composition.

The annual concert will take place on the evening of the 17th and will be the great feature of commencement. The programme for the concert is one of the finest that has ever been arranged, and a real treat is promised. The closing exercises will take place on the 18th, and the announcement of medals will be made.

The board of visitors for 1890 is as follows:

From North Georgia Conference—Revs. B. H. Sasnett, W. W. Brinsfield, Hon. J. M. Pace.

From South Georgia Conference.—Revs. F. A. Branch, G. C. Thompson, W. E. Vaughan, J. P. Williams, J. H. McGehee.

From Florida Conference.—Revs. R. L. Wiggins, W. S. Richardson, C. A. Fulwood.

Wesleyan pupils this year number 260. Forty-two of these are seniors and fifty-two are juniors.

Wesleyan's work this year is unsurpassed by any in its history, and the famous old institution is on a better footing than in any previous year of its history.

MERCER UNIVERSITY.

At Mercer everything betokens the near approach of commencement and the boys are hard at work on their speeches and other exercises.

Their commencement comes close on to Weslyan and Mercer will be kept interested until near the close of the month.

This college has never before known such a year as this has been, and the capacity of the school is to be considerably enlarged by next year.

Dr. Nunnally has labored faithfully for the school, and his efforts have resulted in success.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The closing exercises of the public schools are now attracting the attention of Maconites, and on next Friday the doors will be closed for the term.

The South Macon grammar school gave its annual exhibition tonight, followed tomorrow night by an exhibition at the Academy of Music by the high school, and on Thursday night by the graduating exercises.

The programme for the graduating exercises is very instructive and is as follows:

President's address to the citizens and graduating class.

Salutatory by girl graduate.

Essay by boy graduate.

Music.

Presentation of diploma honors and medals by the president.

Recitation.

Valedictory by boy graduate.

On next Friday the different schools will go through with attractive exercises, to which the public will be invited.

Awarded Speaker's Places.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., June 10.—The following Gordon Institute pupils have been awarded reader's and speaker's places from the sophomore junior and senior classes, for the coming commencement on the first week in July:

Sophomore Class.—J. C. Elder, Lee Darling, D. J. Anderson, Sallie Hollis, Powell Stephens, Mamie Merritt, Jasper Dorsey, J. F. Middlebrooks, Irma Murphy, J. F. McCord, Jennie Mathews, Lena Fleming, C. A. Hunt, Annie Redding, May Goodwyn.

Junior Class.—Homer Bush, Oscar Freeman, Robert McDowell, S. M. Kilpain, Hilliard Powell, Ed Stephens, Lutie Hunt, Carrie Chambers, Lena Swatts, May Cornell, Greer Steed, Alma Crowder, Belle Crowder, Lilly Turner.

Senior Class.—Alex Mitchell, W. E. Adams, Charles S. Stewart, Robert Holmes, Lucy Murphy, Fannie Whitaker, Hallie Holmes, Fannie Fields, Kate Candler, Mittie Rose, Essie White.

The pupils, by dint of hard study and close application, have won for themselves laurels that they are proud to wear.

Cuthbert's Agricultural College.

CUTHBERT, Ga., June 10—[Special.]—The board of trustees of the Agricultural college, having been notified that Professor Hutson, of Columbia, S. C., who was recently elected to the presidency, would not accept, met this morning and elected Professor Haskell, who was a teacher in the college last term. As assistants they also elected Rev. I. W. Waddell, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. E. V. Baldy pastor, of the Baptist denomination. These two ministers will now have all that they can do looking after the spiritual and mental welfare of the Cuthbert youths. If the Methodist pastor could be provided for the ministers of Cuthbert would indeed be utilized to their utmost capacity.

HAVE THEY LOST HIM?

It May be that Murderer Dan Grant Has Been Found and Lost.

MACON, June 10.—[SPECIAL.]—In conversation with a citizen of South Macon, today, THE CONSTITUTION was given to understand that it was altogether probable that the negro Dan Grant, who murdered Mr. Glozier on Saturday night had been found and lost again. The citizens of South Macon, it was well known, were considerably stirred up on the matter, and it was certain that if Grant was caught he would be lynched.

The people are not now so terribly exercised, however, in regard to the murder and the credence is gaining confidence that they have possibly found Grant. If so, they have unquestionably lost him again.

It was asserted in the morning paper that his escape on Saturday night was due to the carelessness of the policeman who was carrying him to the barracks. This is not to be believed, however, for the officer was assaulted while passing a lane in a very secluded spot, and his prisoner was rescued. He was badly bruised up and is still suffering from his injuries.

MR. HOLLIS NOT INJURED.

The Report That He Was Waylaid by Negroes is Untrue.

MACON, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Hollis, the gentleman reported beaten by negroes near the city, turned up today, well and entirely uninjured. He stated that yesterday parties came out to his home to go in pursuit of the negroes who attacked him, and he was besieged by inquiries in regard to the affair.

He has had no difficulty whatever with any negro, and it is strange how the report got out.

General Gossip.

MACON, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—The regular monthly meeting of the board of health was held this afternoon.

A baby of Mr. and Mrs. Meira, who live about ten miles from the city, died this morning.

The petition of Mrs. Valeria E. Clay vs. J. J. Clay for injunction and receiver was refused by Judge Miller today.

The citizens of High street are contemplating some big improvements in the park known as Town park. A fountain will be placed in the park by the waterworks company, this being one of the stipulations when they were allowed to erect their tower in the park.

It is probable that a petition will be presented to the council tonight, asking that the large national amphitheater in front of Wesleyan college be converted into a park, and that the basin to be erected by the board of health be constructed with the view of securing us a lake.

A gentleman by the name of Whidden from the Rutland district, was in the city this morning looking for a hackman who struck the gentleman's little son in the face with a whip yesterday, inflicting several serious cuts.

The police have been unable to locate the rascal, and Mr. Whidden is attending to it himself.

THE THUNDER ROLLED.

A Severe Storm Passes Over Gordon County.

CALHOUN, Ga., June 10—[Special.]—A severy thunder storm visited this place about 6 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, accompanied with heavy rain.

During the storm the residence of Mr. St. Clair Mims was struck by lightning, tearing up the house considerably and shocking Mr. and Mrs. Mims slightly. The building took fire from the stroke, and was blazing, but neighbors near by assisted Mr. Mims in extinguishing the fire.

Miss Lillie Fuller, daughter of Mr. J. B. Fuller, living some distance from Mr. Mims, was sitting by an open window, in a large rocking chair, and received a sufficient shock to knock her from the chair by the same stroke, but she has fully recovered from the shock this morning.

The rain was very much needed throughout this section and is hailed with delight by the farmers and gardeners.

THE WOMEN AT WORK.

The Organization of a Branch of the Women's Christian Union.

REYNOLDS, Ga., June 10—[Special.]—The ladies of this town have organized themselves into a Woman's Christian Temperance union, auxiliary to the State Woman's Christian Temperance union, with the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. R. J. Gastin; vice-presidents, Mrs. T. B. Griffith and Mrs. R. C. Paris; corresponding secretary, Miss Georgia Hodges; recording secretary, Miss Ida Goddard; treasurer, Miss Nettie Paris.

The White Ribbon army are twenty-five strong and will do some faithful fighting before the whisky voters shall ever again have supremacy in Taylor county.

THE NEGROES STILL IN JAIL.

Awaiting the Proof Which May Clear Them.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., June 10.—[Special.] The negroes charged with rape are still in jail awaiting the arrival of Messrs. Graves and Wright, of Elberton.

The people are impatient, but will give the negroes a fair and impartial hearing.

Increasing Its Capital Stock.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—An election was held today for a board of directors of the Citizens' bank. More than usual interest was taken in the election, because a reorganization of the management is contemplated. The plan of the reorganization is to make Mr. B. A. Denmark president and Mr. William B. Stillwell vice-president. Four of the old directors were left off the ticket. The capital will be increased from $200,000 to $500,000.

The Defective Stove.

CUTHBERT, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—The residence of Mr. Marion Taylor, who lives in the fifth district, about eight miles from town, was burned last night. He lost much of his household effects. The fire was caused from a defective stove in the store-room, which adjoined the residence.

Arrestedfor Illicit Distilling.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—On Friday night last, near Collin's station, in Monroe county, Mr. J. C. Poe and two sons, Jim and Will, were captured by two or three United States marshals while running an illicit distillery. They were carried to Macon, and there were released on a $600 bond to appear at the October court.

Red, White and Blue.

NEWNAN, Ga., June 10—[Special.]—Today Captain Tom Jones presented each of the blooming triplets which came last week to Gladden, the home of Hon. John B. Goodwyn, with an elegant frock. The triplets have been named Red, White and Blue, and the trimmings of the suits correspond in color with their names.

The DeSoto Hotel in Need of a Manager.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—The DeSoto Hotel company has canceled its lease with John A. Baker & Co. This was because Mr. Baker was behind with his rent for two months. His management of the hotel never was satisfactory, and he will not manage next season. The company will advertise the hotel for lease.

Avoid experimenting with different medicines advertised for colds, and use Brewer's Lung Restorer that has been proven to be the best medicine for colds and coughs that can be made.

A New Discovery in Steam.

From the Washington Star.

The quiet study of science is always the prologue of—often an incident in—a physical revolution. It was thus that Sir Humphrey Davy and Charles Darwin, and in an earlier time Galileo and Newton, made their names immortal and gave to the world discoveries that blessed and elevated humanity, and, now besides Tyndall and Helmholtz, and Edison, there are scores of less known students of nature who are using its force as benisons on their race through all the ages. One of those obscure workers—no longer to sit in a back seat, if the reports published today of his discovery be strictly veracious—lives in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Before a society of engineers he claims to have demonstrated by experiments that there is in some boilers, under certain circumstances, a property of steam that will cause an instantaneous doubling of pressure without the application of heat. This property accounts for so many mysterious boiler explosions by which large numbers of lives are lost and property destroyed. According to the statement at hand the experiments were all successful, and the discovery was fully established.

Two of the most distinguished physicians of the south, well known in Atlanta, are wearing the Merck truss. Office 29 North Forsyth street.

THREE MEN ESCAPE.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE JAILER OF LEE COUNTY.

He Is Overpowered by Three Prisoners, Who Gain Their Freedom and Get Away—An All-Day Chase for Them.

OPELIKA, Ala., June 10.—[Special.]—A ripple of excitement was created here this morning, over the announcement that three negro prisoners, confined in the county jail, had overpowered Jailer Baker, and made their escape. Investigations corroborated the announcement.

About six o'clock, Jailer Baker went up stairs where the prisoners were confined.

THEY GRAB THE JAILER.

Instead of being safely locked in their cells as usual, they were out in the hallway. When the jailer unlocked and opened the door, one of the negroes, Dock Heard, alias Scott, made a spring at him, grabbing him by the throat. The jailer however, was about to prove too much for his single opponent, whereupon the other two colleagues of the prisoner came promptly to his rescue. Together they succeeded in overpowering Mr. Baker and making their escape.

THE LOCKS WERE NOT TOUCHED.

The strangest part of the circumstance is, that upon investigation, it was ascertained that the locks and everything else were in good condition, and showed no evidence of having been tampered with. How the negroes got in the hallway is a mystery. As soon as the dash for liberty was made, Jailer Baker sprang to his feet and succeeded in reaching the bottom of the stairway and fired two pistol shots at the fleeing fellows. He is of the opinion that his shots took effect upon one of the negroes.

THE PRISONERS DESCRIBED.

The prisoners answer to the names respectively of Dock Heard, alias Scott Williams, under indictment for grand larceny; Henry Wimberly, indicted for murder, the crime being committed at Mott's mill about two months since, and Gus Harris, arrested yesterday under five warrants for carrying concealed weapons, larceny, disturbing public worship and assault and battery.

Harris was tried yesterday in the county court, and convicted and fined from $50 to $200 and costs in each case.

THE DOGS CALLED IN.

After an hour spent in a fruitless chase, the posse in pursuit returned, and Sheriff McGraw, of this county telegraphed Sheriff Gilder, of Chambers county, to come down on the 9 o'clock train and bring his bloodhounds. When Sheriff Gilder arrived the trail was struck, and the officers, in company with a large posse of citizens, struck out in hot pursuit. After spending some time in zig-zagging backward and forward, the trail led the pursuers in the direction of Mt. Jefferson.

THE TRAIL LOST.

Upon arriving at Mt. Jefferson, however, the trail was lost in the cemetery, and the pursuing party returned to Opelika, arriving here about 6 o'clock this evening.

The escapers are dangerous negroes, and every effort will be made to recapture them. They are all light complected, and about twenty-two years of age respectively.

AT LIBERTY FOR SIX YEARS

And Arrested at Last for the Homicide of a Negro.

DAWSON, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—Sheriff Thornton has just returned from Annison, Ala., bringing with him Mr. Linton Potter, who had been arrested under a requisition from the governor of Georgia.

Six years ago an indictment for murder was found against Potter, by the grand jury of Terrell county, but as he had left the state, no arrest was made until last week in Anniston.

The party alleged to have been killed was a negro whom Mr. Potter was endeavoring to arrest at Bronwood, he being at that time a constable in this county, and the negro was shot while running to escape arrest.

Mr. Potter is the son of the late Rev. J. M. Potter, a former pastor of the Methodist church at Bronwood, and his mother is an invalid.

JUDGE HUGH BUCHANAN.

Growing Weaker Every Day and Expected to Die.

NEWNAN, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—Judge Hugh Buchanan, who has been prostrated by illness for several months past, is growing weaker each day, and unless there should be a decided change for the better, cannot possibly survive much longer. His condition excites the deepest solicitude in the community.

Insulted a Lady.

MACON, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—Last night a lady, while on her way to the gospel tent, was accosted by a burly negro, near the market. The negro is named Louis Kendrick, and he keeps a stand at the corner of Poplar and Second streets. He was arrested and carried to the barracks, and was tried this morning in the recorder's court. He claimed that he thought it was a negro girl, and seemed very penitent. Last night, however, he was decidedly sulky, and told a gentleman who approached him in regard to it that it was no one's business, etc. He was fined $10 for the offense.

Remodeling the Court-House.

QUITMAN, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—This was the day for examination by the county commissioners of the bids to remodel the court-house. A full board was not present, and the meeting was informal. There were a number of bids to do the work, among them were those of Contractors Remington & Johnson, of this place. The matter will rest in abeyance until June 16th.

Griffin Wants Waterworks.

GRIFFIN, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—The joint committee met in the council chamber this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. A full board was present. The most important part of its meeting was the considering of waterworks. After considerable discussion a committee was appointed to confer with different companies, and report at the next regular meeting the cost to the city of such a plant as would meet the demands at present.

Fell From a Tree.

NEWNAN, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—Charles, the nine-year old son of Colonel B. T. Thompson, fell from a tree yesterday morning and was so seriously injured that he may die. The shock produced total paralysis of the lower extremities, and at this writing the little fellow is in a very critical condition.

A Cotton Compress for Thomasville.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—A meeting of the citizens and business men was held this evening in the interest of the cotton compress to be built here. A committee was appointed, and the first fruits of the new railroad will be a compress.

A Newspaper Banqueted.

PENDAGRASS, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—P. J. Gould Roberts banqueted the Jackson Herald force last Saturday in grand style. More than one happy toast was drank to the health and luck of the "pleasant" host and "may long live such.

Dropped Dead in Macon.

MACON, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—A lady named Mrs. Mary Bircher dropped dead this morning in this city.

She lives on Pleasant hill and fell dead at her home. She was buried this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Bricher was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a husband and several children.

THE KIMBALL SALES.

A LIVELY START FOR THE NEW TOWN.

The Bidders Run Up the Prices Beyond All Expectation—A Hard Shower Interrupts the Sale—A Novel Plan.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 10.—[Special.] The sale at Kimball today was astonishing.

About $200,000 of property was sold at prices running from $17 to $141 a foot.

The average of business and residence property was about $50 a foot.

There were 600 or 700 people under a big circus tent that Mr. Kimball had borrowed from Barnum, and when the bidding began the crowd began to press forward. As the excitement increased, the crowd massed toward the front as an excited audience sometimes masses round a speaker in an exciting political contest.

A novel plan was adopted. Colonel Roots announced that there would be no minimum price fixed, but the directors had fixed a list of maximum prices, beyond which they were not willing the purchaser should go. If they bid above these prices they got the excess credited to them on the company's books, payable in land at the list prices. This took the bridle off, and the bidding went briskly on.

Business lots a hundred feet deep were first put up, and the first one sold for $80 a foot. Then one sold for $75. Pretty soon one went for $127 and later in the day one for $141.

For about thirty minutes Frierson ran it smoothly as anything could be. They were biting and running away with the bait like minnows in a pool. One would hardly get out alive before another went better. The bids came quick and sharp like popping of corn.

It was running this way when a hard shower interrupted the sale. Umbrellas went up, and men kept yelling bids in spite of the roar of the rain on the canvrs. The water poured through, umbrellas went up, and all was consusion a minute or two. Then there was a halt for an hour.

Then Colonel G. W. Adair whetted his beak and put them all to laughing. Under his explosive calls, the bids went on. Then Frierson came again and sold till 6 o'clock, when a special train carried most of the crowd to Chattanooga for the night.

W. G. COOPER.

The Finest on Earth

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad is the only line running Pullman's Perfected Safety Vestibuled Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and is the only line running through Reclining Chair Cars between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ill., and Combination Chair and Sleeping Car Cincinnati to Peoria, Ill.,

And the Only DIRECT LINE

between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Lake Regions and Canada.

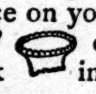
The road is one of the oldest in the state of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track, and from its past record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort and safety. Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, or Toledo. E. O. McCormick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

feb 21 dly

One of the minor troubles of house-keeping is the breaking of lamp-chimneys. Chimneys cost but little apiece, and break but one at a time. You class these little surprises among "mysterious providences," and bear them, meekly resigned.

All wrong! the chimneys are wrong; the glass was ready to pop the minute it cooled.

The maker saved two cents on a chimney, and put this loss and annoyance on you.

"Pearl-top"  chimneys do not break in use.

For sale by Dobbs, Wey & Co., Atlanta, Ga

Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated

LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

A few doses taken at the right time will often save a severe spell of sickness. Price only 25 cents at any drug store. Be sure and see that Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the box. None other is Genuine.

Use IVORY POLISH for the Teeth, PERFUMES THE BREATH.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

"Chicamauga Route."

This new and popular route has a double daily passenger service between Chattanooga and Carrollton.

The traveling public would do well to patrouize the new short line between the north and south. Close connections are made at Chattanooga, Tenn., Rome, Ga., and Carrollton, Ga., with all lines diverging from these points.

Our patrons are assured good and comfortable accommodations.

Note schedule below. In effect May 4, 1890.

SOUTH. Passeng'r Trains. No.3 D'ly	SOUTH. Passeng'r Trains. No.1 D'ly	STATIONS.	NORTH. Passengr Trains. No.2 D'ly	NORTH. Passengr Trains. No.4 D'ly
P.M	A.M	Dep. Arr.	P.M	A.M
3.45	9.50	Chattanooga	7.10	11.05
3.59	10.04	Rossville	6.55	10.52
4.10	10.16	Mission Ridge	6.44	10.41
4.20	10.31	Crawfish Springs	6.34	10.31
4.31	10.42	Rock Springs	6.23	10.18
4.39	10.50	Copeland	......	10.10
4.54	11.05	LaFayette	6.02	9.57
5.09	11.20	Martindale	5.45	9.40
5.28	11.36	Trion	5.28	9.23
5.37	11.47	Summerville	5.20	9.11
5.46	11.57	Raccoon Mills	5.11	9.01
5.55	12.06	Lyerly	5.02	8.51
6.00	12.11	Tallaferro	4.57	8.45
6.08	12.19	Holland	4.50	8.38
6.17	12.28	White Springs	4.37	8.29
6.29	12.40	Lavender	4.26	8.17
7.00	1.11	Rome	4.00	7.50
7.15	1.26	Silver Creek	3.38	7.29
7.28	1.39	Summit	3.25	7.16
7.32	1.43	Lake Creek	3.20	7.12
7.44	2.15	Cedartown	3.08	7.00
7.55	2.26	Youngs	2.55	6.59
8.12	2.48	Felton	2.34	6.32
8.30	3.07	Buchanan	2.16	6.14
8.47	3.35	Kramer	1.57	5.57
9.00	3.48	Mandeville	1.44	5.44
9.15	4.00	Carrollton	1.30	5.30
P.M	P.M.	Arr. Dep.	P.M	AM

Passengers leaving Chattanooga on No. 1 arrive at Rome, Ga., 1:11 p. m., Carrollton 4 p. m., Griffin 7:20 p. m., and Macon 11:20 p. m. Returning, leave Macon, 8.10 a. m., Griffin 10:20 a. m., Carrollton 1:45 p. m., Rome 4 p. m., and arrive at Chattanooga at 7:10 p. m. Making a daylight ride between Macon, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

See that your tickets read via C., R. & C. R. R.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, Acting Sup't, Rome, Ga.

A. N. SLOAN, G. F. & P. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Wonders

Are wrought by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor in restoring gray hair to its original color, promoting a new growth, preventing the hair from falling, keeping it soft, silky, and abundant, and the scalp cool, healthy, and free from dandruff or humors. The universal testimony is that this preparation has no equal as a dressing, and is, therefore, indispensable to every well-furnished toilet.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for some time and it has worked wonders for me. I was troubled with dandruff and was rapidly becoming bald; but since using the Vigor my head is perfectly clear of dandruff, the hair has ceased coming out, and I now have a good growth, of the same color as when I was a young woman. I can heartily recommend any one suffering from dandruff or loss of hair to use Ayer's Hair Vigor as a dressing."—Mrs. Lydia O. Moody, East Pittston, Me.

"Some time ago my wife's hair began to come out quite freely.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

not only prevented my wife from becoming bald, but it also caused an entirely new growth of hair. I am ready to certify to this statement before a justice of the peace."—H. Hulsebus, Lewisburgh, Iowa.

"Some years ago, after a severe attack of brain fever, my hair all came out. I used such preparations for restoring it as my physicians ordered, but failed to produce a growth of hair. I then tried, successively, several articles recommended by druggists, and all alike fell short of accomplishing the desired result. The last remedy I applied was Ayer's Hair Vigor, which brought a growth of hair in a few weeks. I think I used eight bottles in two years; more than was necessary as a restorative, but I liked it as a dressing, and have continued to use it for that purpose. I believe Ayer's Hair Vigor possesses virtues far above those of any similar preparation now on the market."—Vincent Jones, Richmond, Ind.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

OLD IN THEORY, BUT THE REMEDY RECENTLY DISCOVERED.

CURES WITHOUT FAIL

CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CANCER, SCROFULA, DIABETES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, MALARIAL FEVER, DIPTHERIA AND CHILLS.

In short, all forms of Organic and Functional Disease.

The cures effected by this Medicine are in many cases

MIRACLES!

Sold only in Jugs containing One Gallon. Price Three Dollars—a small investment when Health and Life can be obtained.

"History of the Microbe Killer" Free.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. Parkhurst, Sole Agent for Fulton county, at 96 South Pryor street, Surgical Institute building, and 68 Richardson street,

6-10-90-1y tues fri sun n r m

Personal.

VARICOCELE—ANY ONE HAVING BEEN cured of varicocele please write particulars when and how cured. Address Box 22, Ellisville, Miss. 6-10-2t

A. GOODRICH, LAWYER, 124 DEARBORN street, Chicago; 25 years' successful practice. Advice free; no publicity; special facilities in many states. dy tf

READ THE AD OF THE ATLANTA REAL ESTATE Exchange in the Journal for Bargains in realestate. sun & wed-4w

PHOSPHATE LANDS INSPECTED AND bought for capitalists; complete engineering corps in field. R. Harrison Jones, Ocala, Fla. may 25-d 1m.

For Sale---Real Estate.

FOR BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE, READ ad. of the Atlanta Real Estate Exchange in the Journal. sun wed-4w

READ THE AD OF THE ATLANTA REAL ESTATE Exchange for bargains in real esthte. sun & wed 4w

McPherson & Kelly, Real Estate, 4 South Pryor Street.

GILMER STREET 5-ROOM HOUSE IN GOOD repair, lot 52x174. $2,000.

JACKSON STREET CORNER LOT 117x210 AT a bargain.

WE HAVE SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE homes on Crew street, the best and prettiest little street in the city. Come to see us and get one.

HERE IS THE BEST LITTLE BARGAIN IN the city. Wheat street corner, 3-r h and store. Lot 140x120.

3 R H, McDANIEL STREET	$ 400
Lot 134x195 S. Boulevard	2,000
50x160 Cooper street	1,000
8-r h, Whitehall street	5,000
3-r h, Windsor street	1,250
50x200 Whitehall street	3,750
8-r h, Gartrell street	2,500
8-r h, Church street	5,000
50x250 Capitol avenue	1,000
9-r h, Washington street	7,000

IF YOU HAVE A HOUSE TO SELL OR RENT, call to see us, and we will give you first class service.

FOR RENT.

6 R H, WHITEHALL STREET	$22.50
5-r h, Gilmer street	20.00
7-r h, S. Pryor, close in	40.00
9-r h, Gilmer street	30.00
4-r h, Randolph street	10.00

sun wed fri

Musical Instruments.

PIANOS FOR SALE—ONE MAGNIFICENT Concert Grand, two upright, four squares; all Knabe make. 143 Peachtree st. wed sun ft

ForRent—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A 7-ROOM HOUSE, No. 65 EAST Fair street, second house from Pryor; gas, hot and cold water; bath-room, water-closets, etc.; possession given immediately. Apply 67 East Fair.

FOR RENT—NEW 7-ROOM DWELLING, WITH gas, hot and cold water. East Fair street, between Washington and Crew streets. Apply at 35 Crew street. 6-8-1w

FOR RENT—TWO NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGES water and gas; Fulton st., between Crew and Washington. Address Mrs. M. R. Luckie, 151 Capitol avenue. tf.

Rooms.

FIRST-CLASS DESK ROOM FOR RENT, AT No. 37 South Broad street, next to Atlanta Home Insurance company. J. C. Hendrix & Co.

Rooms—Furnished or Unurnished

FOR RENT—TWO BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; FURnished or unfurnished, suitable for lith-house-keeping. 30 Capitol avenue.

Help Wanted—Male.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A grocery store, one who is not afraid to work. Apply at 500 Decatur street.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—WANTED A PRINCIpal for Tennille High school; salary $65 per month; election Monday, June 23d, 1890. Address with reference, J. C. Hurman, secretary, Tennille, Ga. wed sun wed.

TINNER WANTED—MUST BE SOBER AND a good workman. Thomas Kirke & Co. tf.

WANTED—A GOOD TRUNK-MAKER, ONE who can make sample work and do all kinds of repairing, to go to Charleston, S. C. To the right party we will give steady employment and good wages. Call at once at M. Wiseberg, 31½ Peachtree. 6-10-4t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOSTLER. APply at 89 S. Pryor. 6-10-7t

WANTED—ENERGETIC TRAVELING SALESman for Georgia trade. Address Hardware, care carrier 70, postoffice, Baltimore, Md. 6-10-tf

WANTED—ONE CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH AT once. N. C. Spence, 81 and 83 Decatur st. 6-6-90-tf.

WANTED—HELP—ORGANIZERS OF CLUBS in every part of the city and surrounding towns, to form clubs for Motes's fine cabinet photographs. A handsome premium given to each one getting up a club. Call at once. Only a limited number of tickets issued. C. W. Motes, 34 Whitehall street. tf

TEACHER WANTED—THERE WILL BE AN election held for teacher for the Lumpkin High School on the first Saturday in June. Applicants will confer at once with the board. A. T. Fort, secretary board trustees, H. L. S., Lumpkin Ga. wed sun 4t

BIDS FOR DEMOLITION OF THE GOLDsmith mansion, at the junction of Pryor and Peachtree streets, with and without purchase of the old material by contractor, also for excavation, will be received at the opera-house office between June 20th and 30th. The right to reject any and all bids reserved. L. DeGive. june 1 4 8 11

WANTED—EVERY PERSON IN ATLANTA to examine the show of photographsat J. J. Faber's, 28½ Whitehall st. 6-6 tf

WANTED—A MAN OF CHARACTER; GOOD address and experience, to join the subscriber in publishing a railway guide. Address A. W. S., this office.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary and expenses, to sell a line of silverplated ware, watches, etc., by sample only; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. div

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED LADY FOREman, also ironer, for steam laundry. Address, tating salary expected, Geo. W. Henderson, Thomasville, Ga. 6 10-1w

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes. Light, very fascinating and healthful. Wagers $10 per week. Reference given. Good pay for part time. Address with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky. dtf

Situations Wanted—Male.

DRUG CLERK, WITH EXPERIENCE HERE and in New York, wishes situation; has had practical experience in laboratory; terms moderate. M. S. 53, West Cain street, city.

WANTED—WATCHMAN'S POSITION BY an ex-officer, having had twenty years' experience on night work. Highest references from large corporations. Can be relied upon in any emergency; temperate. Address Watchman, Constitution office. 5t.

Legal Blanks.

IRONCLAD NOTES WAIVING ALL THE EXemptions in books of 100 sent postpaid upon receipt of 40c; a book of 50, same notes sent for 25c. Mortgage notes with three lines blank for description of property, 100 in a book for 40c; 50 in a book for 25c; same note except seven lines space for description, 100 for 60c or 50 for 35c, postpaid. Draft books of 100 for 25c. Receipt books of 100 for 25c. These are all the best forms. Send cash with orders, as we keep no account on these small items. Address Constitution Job Office.

Money to Loan.

LOANS NEGOTIATED IN SUMS TO SUIT ON long or short time, orinstallments, at current rates J. E. Morris, 23½ Whitehallstreet. wedssun mo 3m

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LEND ON first-class city property. Apply to Ellis & Gray, 41 S. Broad street. sun wed & sat 2w

MONEY TO LOAN—CHOICE FARM LOANS will be promptly negotiated in any part of Georgia, if approved. Loans on city real estate at low rates promptly negotiated. Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta street. june6 6t

C. P. N. BARKER NEGOTIATES REAL EState loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

MONEY TO LOAN.—SOUTHERN HOME Building and Loan Association, over Neal's new bank. Call for pamphlet. j8-tf

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON city or farm lands in adjoining counties, long or short time or by installment to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S Barnett, 15½ S. Broad street. feb17-d6m

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.

Two 1,800-gallon locomotive tanks,

Twenty-five standard 40,000-pound platform cars,

Five 20-ton freight locomotives,

Two 30-ton freight or passenger locomotives, with Westinghouse air brakes,

Five 20-ton passenger locomotives, with Westinghouse air brakes.

Apply for particulars to McDONOUGH & CO., Savannah, Ga. may 15—d tf

Wolfe's Bargain House.

THE BALANCE OF OUR MAMMOTH CONsignment of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Notions, must be closed out in the next 20 days. This is a rare opportunity to buy choice goods at your own price. A call will convince you of our clearance sale bargains. Remember the place, Wolfe's Bargain House, 98 Whitehall street. dtf

Ladies' Column.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED; also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietta street. sun, wed, fri

Wanted—Boarders.

BOARD—EXTRA LARGE ROOM ON FIRST floor, with three windows, elegantly furnished, first-class table. Call this morning at 151 Peachtree, opposite executive mansion. tues wed thur

BOARDERS WANTED—A FEW WHO CAN give the best reference, can get board at 81 North Forsyth street. 1w

WANTED—BOARDERS TO OCCUPY CHOICE rooms at 31 N. Forsyth st. 1w.

PARTIES VISITING NEW YORK CITY CAN find good accommodations at very reasonable terms, in a first-class location and pleasant house by adressing Miss Townsend, 28 West Ninth. june 5-1 w

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ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 11, 1890.

The Sun Corrected.

The New York Sun is a very able newspaper; it is bright, cheerful, courageous and independent, but it frequently places itself at a disadvantage by going in pursuit of ideas that are sometimes finical and not infrequently farcical.

Replying to the inquiry of a correspondent, the Sun refers to the effort on the part of the people of Texas to establish a railroad commission, and says: "They have had before them the examples of Iowa, Georgia and Kansas, in which the paternal regulation of the railroads has proved so disastrous to the material interests of the state, and they are not likely to repeat so costly an error."

We are not familiar with the workings of the railroad commission of Iowa and Kansas, but with respect to the results of the Georgia commission, we are prepared to say very emphatically that the Sun is ill-advised with respect to the disastrous effects of the railroad commission in Georgia. The Sun is a newspaper that cannot afford to make such mistakes in its editorial columns, and it cannot afford to allow them to go uncorrected.

The Georgia railroad commission was organized in 1877, and since that time the material interests of the state have been developed to a greater extent than ever before, and in railway development Georgia has led the south. It is not necessary to claim that the commission is responsible for the wonderful material development of Georgia, or for the large additions to the railroad mileage of the state, but the facts show that the railroad policy of Georgia has not in any sense been an obstacle to the development of the state in any direction. On the other hand, it has prevented unjust discrimination against communities and individuals, and has saved to the people thousands of dollars. Meanwhile, the roads have prospered and are paying dividends right along.

The Business of Literature.

Do you write for the magazines, and have your contributions printed, or are you one of the vast army of silent contributors, who send their writings regularly through the mails and as regularly have them returned? If the latter, you have a great many kindred spirits in this flourishing country of ours.

The editor of the Century Magazine says that during the past two years between 8,500 and 9,000 articles, besides many more suggestions for articles to be written, have been submitted to his magazine. Out of that number the magazine could publish only about 400 of the 9,000 submitted to its editor. If we take into consideration the fact that there are at least a half dozen other periodicals, the editors of which have a similar story to tell; that the weekly and Sunday newspapers, representing a vastly larger field and influence than the magazines, absorb a large amount of the literary talent of the land; and that the book publishers keep their presses running night and day—if we take these things into consideration it will be seen that the literary workers are very busy in this day and generation.

The editor of The Century presents his figures in order to show that many of the articles are rejected without regard to their literary merit, and solely because room cannot be made for them. The explanation is timely, because there are more than ten thousand poets and story-writers in this country at the present time who have a theory that the magazine editors never read a contribution unless it is signed with a Distinguished Name, or is accompanied by a recommendation from a Well-Known Author.

It stands to reason, however, that neither the magazines nor the newspapers can conveniently print everything that is offered, even if it were up to the mark. Much that is of a fairly average character must go unprinted, but the public loses nothing. It would be better if much that is published were put in the waste-basket—better for the public and better for the writers. Literature is a business—a poor business, to be sure, but still a business, and the literary mechanic will oftentimes achieve a temporary success that will make other literary mechanics green with envy.

There is no reason, however, why those who have manuscripts for sale should not forward them to the magazines. They may make a ten-strike after awhile.

Stimulating Education.

In a recent letter to a friend in this city Prof. W. LeConte Stevens makes a suggestion of vital interest to the cause of education.

The professor says: "The south has been making great strides in material advancement, but in its educational institutions the advance has not been proportionate. It needs, and will long continue to need, stimulation. A conspicuous need of this stimulation is found in the universal disposition of wealthy men at the south to make bequests in favor of colleges and universities. The universities of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia are cramped for money, while Harvard, Yale and Princeton are continually receiving accessions to their endowment funds. The fashion to give to educational institutions has not yet reached the south, and stimulation will have to be applied before it ever is set."

Perhaps Professor Stevens takes a gloomy view of the outlook. The gifts made by Peabody, Seney, Brown, Pattillo, Scott and others to southern educational institutions, show that some of our wealthy men are willing to do a great deal to help along the cause, but it must be admitted that the names of such princely benefactors are very few in number.

We prefer, however, to take an optimistic view. Our men of wealth as a rule are as conspicuous for their brains as for their bullion. They are interested in the progress of the south, and they know that when the cause of higher education languishes, our people will be dependent upon outside institutions and alien teachers. Under such adverse circumstances, succeeding generations of southerners will represent northern ideas and principles, and very little of the south will remain.

Many of our wealthy men give liberally, in a public-spirited way, to enterprises of transient interest and importance. This is well enough, but the best and most enduring monuments that wise and good men can leave behind them are living monuments—men, high-minded men, the glory and strength of a state. When one associates his name for all time to come with the institutions which mould such men, and raise them up as the bulwarks of the commonwealth, it is a proud heritage to bequeath to his descendants. This is the feeling among wealthy men in England and in the older northern states. These men inspired by the ambition to live through the centuries, and be honored by the latest posterity, have linked their names and fortunes with good works.

This disposition, while not yet general, will grow in the south, and some who read these lines will gladly come to the aid of the colleges and universities of Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia. A beginning has been made. Let it be continued, and in a short time the endowment funds of southern colleges will reach a figure that will make them compare respectably with their northern rivals. This will be done sooner or later, and why not now?

Cuddling the Veterans.

Veterans of the union army should be very happy men. Their services to the country are not likely to be forgotten, and the republican party is going to weep over their wounds as long as a vote is visible. There is nothing too good for the union veteran; the republicans are scheming for him from morning until night, and if he can be bridled and saddled by kindness, it will not be wanting.

But the efforts of the republican party in his behalf are really amusing. The latest evidence of regard for him is shown in the bill introduced by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who thinks that veterans of the union should have the privilege of franking their letters to the pension commissioner; for the payment of United States postage by a Grand Army veteran is an imposition of which the government should not be guilty.

This great thoughtfulness on the part of Senator Mitchell will doubtless be appreciated by the poor Grand Army veterans, but as the doors of the treasury have been thrown wide to them, and they have been helping themselves for sometime past, the necessity for the introduction of this little bill of Senator Mitchell's may be questioned by a few people who may be familiar with the work which has already been accomplished for the union soldiers.

And it seems to place them in a position which they will not care to occupy—a beggar class of men who are always holding out their hands for governmental alms.

The veterans should draw the line somewhere and stand on their dignity. They should be quick to recognize the motive in all this tender solicitude, which is simply a scheme of the republicans to obtain their friendship and support.

A Sensible Northern View.

The New York Herald, in opposing a federal election law, makes the point that if it causes trouble in the south, the prostration of industry in that region will inflict ruinous losses upon northern capitalists, and thousands of northern workingmen.

Such losses, the Herald says, will not be patiently borne in the north, and will create a strong opposition to the republican party. It is also argued that the north is in reality tired of the negro, and is not willing to derange the material growth of the south on his account.

Now, without going into the political aspects of the law, these points briefly stated by one of the most influential newspapers of the north are bound to have their weight.

After all, the people of this country like peace and order. They like material growth and prosperity, and dollars in their pockets. Very few desire to go back to the turmoil of reconstruction times. Even if the worst comes, the north will speedily join hands with the south to right her wrongs.

An Awful Indiscretion.

The Charleston World is in a fidget because the National Democrat, of Washington, one of the best democratic papers in the country, which is advocating the interests of the people and the party with rare zeal and intelligence—occasionally publishes a humorous letter on national politics, wherein appears a picture of President Harrison in a spring hat and checkered trousers.

The World takes the Democrat to task for this, is disposed to question the genuineness of its politics, and declares that it is the best plan which could have been conceived by Mr. Harrison's admirers to secure his renomination!

How the president will rejoice to read these words! He has had agents busy for months past in working up a boom for him, and they have been vainly seeking for evidences of a boom in the second term line; but great will be their rejoicing when they learn that the mere publication of Mr. Harrison's picture in a democratic newspaper will secure him the presidency for yet four years, after his present term of office expires!

The World has conferred a great benefit on the country by this information, and if the National Democrat doesn't turn Harrison's picture with the face to the wall, there is no telling what may come of it. The present outlook for a national democratic victory in 1892 is cheering; let it not be darkened by this monumental indiscretion of a democratic newspaper!

A Word With a Contemporary.

The Boston Advertiser complains that when it asked us for our solution of the race problem, we made no more definite reply than to express our astonishment at the temerity of such questions, with some allusion to the coming of the millennium.

Our Boston contemporary then proceeds to call our attention to the Lake Mohonk conference, and the practical measures there discussed for the settlement of the alleged problem. It says:

> These following are some of the practical measures discussed at Lake Mohonk: Helping the negroes to desire and acquire more respectable dwellings; establishing savings banks; training boys for mechanical trades, and girls for housekeeping; substituting intelligent preachers of their own race for the ignorant and immoral ranters that are so common now; inculcating the lessons of that homely motto, "Pay as you go;" education, more education, and then still more education—not excluding the highest branches of human knowledge, but laying the main stress on plain, practical, every-day, common school education. In brief, the attempted solutions of the race problem which find favor at Lake Mohonk, all belong in the line of morality, intelligence, industry, self-respect. And all these discussions are so far from being merely theoretical that they are without exception carried on by, and on behalf of, men and women actually engaged in putting their plans into effect, or in aiding those who are thus engaged.

The question is again asked what we understand the problem to be, and what is our solution.

We are ready to admit that the ladies and gentlemen participating in the Lake Mohonk conference are of the highest standing, and are thoroughly sincere, but we doubt the propriety, expediency and wisdom of their convention.

The race problem, if there is one, is peculiarly ours, and must be settled by the south. Outside suggestions and interference will only irritate, inflame and delay the final settlement. Again, it is plain that all the questions discussed at Lake Mohonk have been discussed in the south for years, and our tax-books, statutes and educational and material progress show that we are marching as rapidly along those lines of endeavor as it is reasonable to expect from a people who twenty-five years ago passed through a destructive war. The exhibit of these matters made by the late Henry W. Grady, with official statistics to sustain his conclusions, should convince our northern friends, whether at Lake Mohonk or anywhere else, that we are doing the best we can. In fact, we are getting along so well that we doubt the existence of such a problem as the northern people profess to see.

But suppose the problem does exist, what then? The Advertiser and its readers are familiar with past and present history. They must know that caste is eternal. It will never die so long as the world contains people. Various civilizations and religions have tried to deal with the race problem in India, but they have been beaten back, and the situation remains unchanged. So a different policy has been adopted in India and in Africa—the policy of repressing the inferior race. On a smaller scale, the same thing is to be seen nearer home in the West Indies.

If the friends of the negroes in the north are really in earnest, they should study history and human nature. They must see that it is better to accept the southern idea that there is no race problem, than to force one to the front, only to have it dealt with by the adoption of a policy of repression on the part of the superior race.

As it is, the natural progress of the southern negroes should satisfy their friends everywhere. They are accumulating property, being educated, and they enjoy equal legal and political rights. There is absolutely no bar to their enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness under the constitution.

Why, then, should strangers at a distance, ignorant of the facts of the case, hold conventions, and propose remedies for imaginary evils, when the result must be to develop a problem which, after all, will inevitably be settled by the people most deeply concerned? The members of the Lake Mohonk conference will find that these ideas and reflections are worthy of their consideration. They are sustained by the facts of the case, the facts of history and the facts of human nature.

SOME of our exchanges take the trouble to announce that Quay is still boss of the republican party. Quay and his financial friends have the republican party in their pockets.

WILL Chicago kindly go ahead and get up the fair? What is the matter with her editors?

THE fact that a census of all idiots is to be taken probably accounts for the fact that a large number of prominent republicans have "no cards" written on their front doors.

THE printers have spoken in no uncertain voice. In their national convention they have announced that they do not desire to set the type for stolen books. Perhaps, after awhile, Georgia's eight congressmen who voted in favor of national dishonesty will discover that there is not a Georgian poor enough and rascally enough to desire to harbor stolen books in his house. The eight Georgia congressmen cannot reform too quickly.

IT is understood that Brother Blaine is about to step in between the south and Tom Reed's enormous paunch. If Brother Blaine can compel Tom to keep his vest buttoned, the south will be truly grateful.

IT is to be observed that Editor Dana is putting up a tremendous fight for Bismarck. It is also to be observed that Bismarck is no longer an issue.

THE silence of Quay can still be heard if you will hold your hand to your ear.

MR. BENJAMIN HARRISON'S native piety will not permit him to cast off Matt Quay. With all his faults, Quay is Mr. Harrison's most precious friend.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

REV. MR. SPURGEON denounces several clergymen who do not agree with him as "villains." Strong language, worthy of a slugger.

WE may have a hot summer, but there is one comfort—Eli Perkins is in England and will not bother us with his lectures.

SOME 260,000 temperance people met in a park in London the other day to protest against the government's proposition to compensate saloons when they were refused the renewal of their licenses.

H. RIDER HAGGARD can write a sharp letter when he feels like it. Writing to Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago about a mutilated edition of his books, he says: "At first I believed that these evils must have been wrought maliciously, perhaps to save expense in the printer's bill, but reflection shows me that it cannot be. Of course, when the legislature of your country, alone among those of civilized nations, has hoisted the black flag, not merely by tolerating established custom, but publicly, and after full debate, thereby declaring the labor of foreign writers to be the spoil of any who wish to profit by it, it would be Quixotic of you to refuse to sail beneath that flag, But I feel convinced that your native courtesy and kindness would prevent you knowingly from treating an author as I have been treated in this instance. You would remember that in America almost the only good left to an English writer is his chance of literary reputation, and this, at least, you would strive to protect in every way as some small return for the amusement he affords your readers and the money which he earns for you. Certainly, therefore, you would not send his work willingly from your press in such questionable shape and thus expose him to the contempt of critics and the wonder of your reading public." Mr. Haggard complains that the Chicago publishers hacked and hewed his book and left out chapters until life, spirit and meaning were lost.

When certain northern and western dailies desire to print licentious literature they make a pretense of discussing art and morals. Just now the papers are teeming with articles about nude models, and the effect of such exhibitions upon mixed classes. The question is discussed from every point of view, and we are told of the horrible agonies of young lady students when they draw an undraped male model in the presence of the young men. A sensible person would naturally ask why the young ladies do it. They are not forced into these classes. In fact, they could stay at home and learn more about art than they would ever do in a mixed class, sketching nude men and women. The presumption is that when a young lady is in a mixed class, she wants to be there, and enjoys the whole business.

EDITORS AND SO FORTH.

THE Darien Gazette is enjoying the general prosperity which pervades that section. And it may be remarked that Editor Richard Grubb deserves all the prosperity that comes his way. He is one of the noblest Georgians of them all.

THE Carroll county editors are patiently awaiting the return of Editor Fitts, who is now on the home stretch from his tour around Texas. They will start out when he returns, and try to beat his time.

EDITOR HANLON, of the Quitman Press, is still offering three large watermelons as a premium for one subscriber. At this rate his subscription list is likely to rise like a thermometer during the summer months.

A GEORGIA editor has sized the hot weather up in the following lines:

> In all the trees there is no stir,
> The leaves no zephyrs fret;
> The hot sun broils, and I am per-
> Spiring great drops of sweat.

THE McRae Enterprise goes on from strength to strength. It is a small paper, but it condenses lots of interesting local news.

THE Columbus Enquirer-Sun is one of the most enterprising daily newspapers in the state. The people of Columbus should be proud of the splendid newspaper Editor Richardson is giving them.

"No paper will be issued from this office next week," writes a Georgia editor. "We have secured a free pass and will spend the time on Cumberland island. If our subscribers should greatly miss the paper, they can reflect on how dull an affair life would be without one, and settle their dues promptly on our return."

> Now doth the editor return
> Thanks for all mercies past,
> And wonders at the hot sun's burn:
> "How long will melons last?"

The LaGrange Graphic gives the news, and lots of it, every week. Editor Randall is constantly making improvements in the paper, and it has bloomed brighter than ever during commencement season.

GEORGIA NEWS.

—Savannah is suffering from an epidemic of fleas.

—Augusta is enthusiastic over a furniture factory, and work will begin on one at once.

—The people, the press and the soldiers of Georgia will make a strong combination in Augusta next week, and they have things pretty much their own way all the time.

—Never in all Cartersville's history has her outlook been so bright and cheerful as now. Her advantages have been well advertised and she is engaging the attention of capitalists from many quarters. Her people are more in harmony than ever before, and there is more solid confidence in the stability of her enterprises and institutions.

—The citizens of Columbus are very anxious to see the work of boring an artesian well under headway. A resolution appropriating $3,000 for the joint experiment with the water company was passed for the first time by the city council at its last meeting, and will come up for final action at the next meeting of that body. In the meantime a contract will be framed to suit the council and the water company. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the citizens of Columbus can spend the hot July afternoons in watching progress of work on the artesian well.

—It would have greatly facilitated the work of the census enumerators in Colum bus if they could have distributed blanks about the city to be filled in by citizens. The work has not started off smoothly anywhere, and it is feared the general result will suffer by it.

—Governor Gordon has appointed the following commissioners to examine the roadbed and appurtenances of the Western and Atlantic railroad: John Screven, of Chatham; Ebin Hillyer, of Floyd; G. Gunby Jordan, of Muscogee.

—A gentleman from Georgia factory told an Athens Banner reporter that Mr. Burroughs, one of his neighbors, lost a quantity of valuables, among the number a watch, purse and a pair of shoes. This gentleman is a justice of the peace, and came to Athens to find some clue to the thief. He has to identify him much information, which was gleaned from a note-book left by the burglar in his hasty flight. This day-book recites that his name is McClain, alias Motes. The burglar is red-headed, with a slight mustache, and is very young. The police of Athens are keeping a sharp lookout for him.

—P. W. Bradford, a negro who lives on Whitmarsh island, near Savannah, started home over the Thunderbolt road. A short distance out he met a colored man who asked if he wanted to buy a gold watch, at the same time showing him one. After discussing its merits, Bradford decided to buy, and took out a roll of bills to pay for it. As soon as he did this another negro who had come up in the meantime, grabbed the money and started off. Bradford attempted to follow, but the other negro drew his razor and drove him away. Bradford afterwards met one of the negroes in the city and had him arrested. He gave his name as Levan Doyle.

—Dr. Carlton, since his return to Athens, says that the barn recently burned for him, cost originally $4,400, instead of $3,300, as reported. The net loss on all the property, above the insurance, is over $4,000, although the exact figures can only be estimated. No discovery has been made or doubtless will be made as to how it caught. An incendiary, it is generally believed, caused its destruction.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

—Mr. W. G. Whidby, of DeKalb, has been mentioned as a probable candidate for representative.

—Mr. W. C. Holbrook, of DeKalb, announces in this week's issue of the Lithonia New Era that he will be a candidate for representative.

—As yet no one has been announced for the legislature in Screven county.

—Lithonia New Era: Circulars are being sent in order to get the alliance of this and other counties to go into politics. DeKalb alliance unanimously endorsed a resolution a few months ago, that the alliance as an organization would support no man, from the highest to the lowest office.

—The democratic executive committee of Screven county has been called to meet in Sylvania on the third Monday in June, which is the 16th day of the month. There are several alliancemen on the committee.

—Covington Star: Judge Henderson is solid with the farmers of Newton county for election as his own successor as commissioner of agriculture. He is rated as one of the best farmers in the state, while he has made an efficient and useful officer. Every man has some opponents, and it is not saying anything against the judge to say he has a few personal enemies who are not expecte to support him. But with the masses of the people of Newton county, he is perfectly solid, and will beat both his opponents in this county. The people of Newton county are for Judge Henderson against "the field."

—Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Within the short limits of a week there has been considerable change in the political situation in the fifth congressional district. Up to a week ago the field looked reasonably clear for Judge Stewart, who is a candidate for election. Then it was suddenly announced that Hon. W. L. Peek, president of the alliance exchange, was a candidate, and would make a vigorous canvass of the district. While the opinion was entertained by very few people that Mr. Peek would be able to defeat Judge Stewart, the latter gentleman, who is too much of a politician to sit down idly and fold his hands while a rival candidate is preparing to stump his district, lost no time in getting to Georgia, and was soon moving around actively among his constituents, and making himself solid with old alliance friends. Before the week was out Colonel Leonidas Livingston took himself gracefully out of Mr. Northen's path as a gubernatorial possibility, and landed with both feet in the fifth, as a candidate for congress. It may be mentioned incidentally that in landing both of the aforesaid feet smashed into Mr. Peek's basket of eggs. The chances of the exchange president went glimmering, and that candidate of a day stayed not upon the order of his going. So the situation now is Livingston against against Stewart, with a baker's dozen of possibilities in the neighborhood of Atlanta peering anxiously through the cracks of the fence. It promises a lively campaign. Congressman Stewart is a mighty man in the fifth, and President Livingston has a job on his hands that will keep him moving for a month or two. The campaign will be watched with a special interest over the state as demonstrating in a definite shape just what Colonel Livingston's strength is as a candidate.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A State Normal School.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Does the general public realize how small to each individual citizen of the state will be the personal sacrifice necessary to secure the establishment, equipment and maintenance of a first-class normal school? Hardly, or it would be an accomplished fact within twelve months.

Georgia needs badly a normal school. No other state or territory in this broad America of ours—not excepting Wyoming or Idaho—territories we have been accustomed to regard as semi-barbarous surface areas of desolation—is without this distinguishing element and proof of progress and enlightenment. Georgia stands alone as the only political division of the union unwilling to tax itself for what is admittedly not merely a desideratum, but a crying necessity, preferring, instead, to depend upon the casual bounty of a dead philanthropist and the generosity of his living trustees and agent.

Now, if it were announced that a normal school of not only effective, but of majestic proportions—one, indeed, to which the state could point with pride and maintain with profit—could be established and equipped for the sum of $100,000 and supported thereafter by an annual appropriation of $33,000, and such establishment and maintenance were proposed, what would be the effect? Why, a "lank howl" would go forth from the length and breadth of the land that would terrify the moonshiner on the Tennessee mountains and pale the gills of the Okefenokee alligator!

"What! Tax the people to that extent? One hundred thousand dollars! Almighty meat-axe! Why, it would bankrupt the community!"

Hold hard, though, my friend. Keep your fishing line still a minute. Let me whisper sweet consolation in your ear: no one man, nor any one community, will have to pay that sum; there are several people in the state of Georgia. Let's try a little arithmetic on it.

The tax digest for July, 1889, showed, in round numbers, some $385,000,000. The digest in July 1890 will show over $400,000,000, and will, of course, annually increase. A special tax of one-fourth (¼) of one mill would therefore yield the sum of $100,000 necessary to equip and establish, and an annual tax of one-twelfth (1-12) of a mill will thereafter yield the $33,000 necessary to maintain the normal school.

But are these figures unintelligible? If so, let us apply them. The above statement means that the proportion of the sum which a farmer or merchant, or professional man, or any one, worth $1,000 would have to pay to build and equip the college, would be exactly twenty-five (25) cents, and his proportion of the annual sum necessary to maintain it thereafter, eight and one-third (8 1-3) cents. Would this "break" the community, think you?

Furthermore, I have purposely put the figures up to a very high notch, in the first instance. The probabilities are that, by inviting competitive offers for its location from different communities, a thoroughly effective college could be built and equipped for $50,000 as a minimum outlay by the state, and by reducing the number of free scholarships also to a minimum, the annual expenses could probably be brought down to $18,000, in which case the two pro rata contributions of the thousand-dollar farmer would be 12½ and 6 cents, respectively.

In other words, the cost to a poor man of a ginger cake, or, proportionally, a rich man's expenditure for a box of cigars or an afternoon's carriage drive, will suffice to maintain this much needed institution in our midst. I do not see how the matter can be more forcibly presented, nor do I believe it requires it.

With this uncontrovertible statement before them, will our people give themselves the normal school, or force the teachers of the state, poorer, even, than the farmers, and in the main identical with them, to form a co-operative or mutual association, as has been suggested, and contribute from their merger means $5 each to build the college and make it a present to their state?

Many might prefer it to take this shape and course, but I am not one of those who believe that the great majority of our citizens are cold-blooded narrow-gauge, 12½ cent economists. I am satisfied that when figures and facts are properly presented to them, and they realize fully the small concession demanded of them, and the almost incalculable benefits which will, in the immediate future, be theirs, from the increased rapidity and thoroughness with which their children will advance under the instruction of normal-trained native teachers, there will not be found the voice of a single constitutent to condemn or censure the vote of a legislator recorded in favor of the establishment and maintenance of a home normal school.

If the next general assembly will look this matter squarely in the face, and act for the best interests of the people, and, in addition, devise some means whereby the teachers of public schools will not be compelled to wait six months or more, after concluding their labors, before they can receive the first cent of compensation therefor, without shaving their certificates at 33 1-3 per cent, (and such legislation is perfectly feasible and comparatively simple, did there but exist the will to enact it), then, indeed, would the whole state rise up to bless their work.

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet—but it tendeth to poverty."

Narrow-gauge economy and broad-gauge economy differ widely, though both presumably hold the same end in view. The one is conducted by politicians, the other by statesmen. H. N. S.

Nothing Too Good for Them.

One of the most enthusiastic admirers of the Rifles in the south is Mr. B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway. The Rifles have always patronized the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway on their many trips, and it is an understood thing with the officials of the road that time or expense is not to be considered to insure them a good time when going anywhere. Ever since it was known that the Rifles won the first prize Mr. Wrenn has kept the wires hot advising his assistant in Atlanta what to do to aid in providing a gorgeous reception for them. In order to insure the Rifles arriving in Atlanta in the day time, he has given orders to run them special from Memphis, leaving there at 2 o'clock a. m., and arriving here at 6 p. m. His motto is "Nothing too good for the Rifles."

Getting Together.

From the Brooklyn Times.

The northern business men of Atlanta, Ga., have formed a club somewhat on the plan of the Southern Club in New York city, having a membership of 300 and for object in life the dissemination in the north of correct ideas about the south and in the south of correct ideas about the north. It is an excellent mission. Greater knowledge of each other will ensure the friendliness of the two sections.

One Time He Wasn't With Them.

Emporia (Kan.) Republican.

"Senator Ingalls," says the Topeka Journal, "is with the soldiers first, last and all the time." O, no, he isn't. He wasn't with them when the country called for defenders; he wasn't with them at Gettysburg, Chancellorsville or the Wilderness. It is only when he wants their votes that he is with them or for them or cares anything about them. He is for Ingalls first, last and all the time.

Colonel Whidby for the Legislature.

From the Southern Alliance Farmer.

"Allianceman" in Lithonia New Era nominates Colonel W. G. Whidby as a representative from DeKalb county. No worthier or more useful citizen of DeKalb could be presented. We are pleased to see that the editor of the New Era endorses Colonel Whidby. Would that every county could be represented by such good and pure men! His election could be no mistake, but a great success for that county.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

BELLAMY.—Edward Bellamy, the nationalist, denies that he has made a fortune out of his novel, "Looking Backward."

JOB.—Mayor Job, of Plainfield, New Jersey, has kept one umbrella thirty-five years.

CHARCOT.—Dr. Charcot, of Paris, says that only one person in 100,000 is subject to the influence of hypnotism.

WALES.—The Prince of Wales recently ordered an Axminster carpet made in one solid piece, with twenty-seven irregular projections.

HENDERSON TALKS

ABOUT THE RACE FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

He Thinks He Has the Fight Whipped and Scents Success in the Air—An Interview With Him.

"My race is in splendid shape, and I do not think there is the slightest doubt about my nomination."

Thus spoke Judge John T. Henderson, the efficient commissioner of agriculture, to a CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday.

"Who will push you closest?"

"I do not know, for I have not had time to give the matter the close consideration it probably deserves. I have been attending to my business, and have carefully avoided going around the state to make speeches at the sacrifice of my official duties. I have had my work to attend to, and the past few months have been an unusually busy season with me."

"What of the result in Houston county?"

"It is just as I expected. You know in that county I got two hundred more votes than both of my opponents put together. I would have carried Lee county beyond the shadow of a doubt, if I had had any intimation that the county was to act. I knew nothing whatever of it until I saw the result, and found that a small mass meeting had endorsed some one else. This is probably natural, however, as Mr. Nesbitt's acquaintance after a long residence in that immediate section enabled him to carry the mass meeting, when, if it had been left to the vote of the people, I would have carried it two to one."

"What about the alliance vote?"

"My brethren of the alliance are for me, and I think will so vote. Many of the strongest alliancemen in the state are actively at work in my behalf. Indeed, the leaders of the alliance are very largely for me, and with the rank and file I have a stronger backing than Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Hunnicutt combined. I do not claim any credit for this further than that I feel a just pride in having done my duty, and in the knowledge that the people understand it to be so. I have been commissioner of agriculture now for over a decade, and the wonderful growth of the department since I took charge of it speaks for itself. The farmers know the work that it has done and the good that it has accomplished, and are standing by it."

"You then anticipate no trouble about your race?"

"None whatever. I think it is assured, and I am thoroughly satisfied with the outlook. I do not believe that the people are ready to rebuke me, for I have done nothing to deserve rebuke. My defeat now would be nothing else, and as I have done my best to make a good officer, I believe that the people will vindicate me from the infamous charges which politicians and men who are attacking me from selfish motives are making against me. I have nailed every charge, and stand ready to do so as fast as they are made. The people understand the motives of these attacks as well as I do, for they are transparent enough for a blind man to see. I think I am entitled to the nomination, because this is the first contest since the office has been made elective. I have been unhesitatingly appointed by every governor and confirmed by every senate since I first took the office, and to be turned out now would be to rebuke every appointment that I have received, as well as to condemn my administration. I am going to stand on my record, and leave the question to the people. That is all I have to say at present."

Bret Harte in London.

From the London Letter.

Bret Harte is now living in a quiet cottage in Grove End road, near St. John's Wood. He is getting old, and his hair is white; but the novelist still retains all his old fire. His books sell immensely in England more than those of any other American writer. Mr. Harte's family is not with him, and the general impression in London is that he is a widower. Mr. Joseph Hatton, a warm friend and neighbor of Mr. Harte, informs me that he is not now in the consular service. No American is invited into the best English society more than Bret Harte. His American stories warm the English heart. They never tire of the novelist's story about the first jury trial in California, and this is the way he told it the other night:

"It was over in the Mariposa gulch in '50. They had never had a jury trial there. If a man stole a horse they lynched him and that settled it. But the people, many of whom came from Massachusetts, began to tire of lynch law and sigh for the good old jury trial of the east. So one day, when Bill Stevens had jumped a poor man's claim, the Massachusetts fellows resolved to give him a good old-fashioned jury trial. They took him into the back end of the board post-office, selected a jury and the trial commenced. Dozens of witnesses were called, and finally the jury retired to agree on a verdict. When they had about concluded that Jim was innocent, the boys outside came banging at the door.

"What do you fellows want?" asked the foreman through the key-hole.

"We want to know if you h'aint about agreed on the verdict. If you h'aint, you'll have to get out. We want this room to lay out the corpse in!"

The Enumerator All Right.

From the New York Herald.

The census enumerators were to be brutal and insolent inquisitors, invading the privacy of home life, and raising hob generally—so we were told. They have, however, gone about their work in a quiet, gentlemanly way, and thus far accomplished their purpose without injury to any body's feelings. A bad thunder storm was predicted, but it turned out to be only sheet-lightning.

Look Out for Cheese.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A Virginia artillery company has been using cheese in target practice, and it was shown that one of the cheeses fired against an earthen breastwork penetrated two feet further than a solid iron ball. They carry at point blank range further than shot or shell. Look out for cheese rinds in the next war.

The Old Crowd Must Go.

Atchison Champion.

A Professor Orchardson, to whom the Chicago Times refers, predicts that there will be a political cataclysm in 1897 which will swallow up modern civilization. There will be a cataclysm in Kansas this year, but it won't swallow up civilization; it will only gulp down the old political crowd which has outlived its usefulness.

AS I RIDE.

As I ride, as I ride,
With a full heart for my guide,
So its tide rocks my side
As I ride, as I ride,
That, as I were double-eyed,
He is whom our tribes confide,
Its descried ways untried,
As I ride, as I ride.

As I ride, as I ride,
To our chief, and his allied,
Who dares chide my heart's pride
As I ride, as I ride,
Or are witnesses denied—
Through the desert waste and wide
Do I glide unespied
As I ride, as I ride?

As I ride, as I ride,
When an inner voice has cried,
The sands slide, nor abide
(As I ride, as I ride)
O'er each visioned homicide
That came vaunting (has he lied)?
To reside—where he died—
As I ride, as I ride.

As I ride, as I ride,
Ne'er has spur my swift horse plied,
Yet his hide, streaked and pied,
As I ride, as I ride,
Shows where sweat has sprung and dried—
Zebra-footed, ostrich-thighed—
How has vied stride with stride,
As I ride, as I ride!

As I ride, as I ride.
Could I loose what Fate has tied,
Ere I pried, she should hide,
As I ride, as I ride,
All that's meant me: satisfied
When the Prophet and the Bride
Stop veins I'd subside,
As I ride, as I ride.

—ROBERT BROWNING.

WILL TURN OUT TO MEET THE RIFLES.

Preparation to Give the Boys a Rousing Reception.

CAPTAINS MEET AT THE CONSTITUTION

Everybody Is Going to Take a Hand in the General Celebration of the Rifles's Victory.

The Rifles will be royally received.

The arrangements were perfected at the meeting yesterday morning in the editorial rooms of THE CONSTITUTION.

The announcement of the Rifles' victory was received with intense joy throughout Atlanta yesterday. It was the gossip of the streets during the day, and it was the unanimous verdict that they ought to be received in grand style on their return.

At THE CONSTITUTION's suggestion the call for the meeting of the captains of the other companies met with unanimous favor, and the approval of the entire city was with the committee that met yesterday to make preliminary arrangements for a grand reception to the company, which has so gallantly carried Atlanta's banner in the west, against the whole country.

Every captain was present at 11 o'clock. The committee met in the room of Mr. Clark Howell, who explained the object of the meeting and the reason for the call, and suggested that Captain Miller preside.

THEY WERE ALL THERE.

Captains Forbes, of the Artillery; Sneed, of the Gate City Guard; Hollis, of the Zouaves; and Hall, of the Grady Cadets; were present, and every one of them entered zealously into the purpose of the meeting, and each pledged that his company would enter heartily into any arrangement to extend a genuine Atlanta welcome to the Rifles. Mr. Kight, the efficient representative of the passenger department of the East Tennessee road, was present to ascertain at what hour it would be most suitable for the special train with the Rifles to reach Atlanta. He stated that the company would be in Memphis on Wednesday and would attend the wedding of Leutenant Everett in that city Wednesday night; that they would leave there by midnight, and that he could run the train into Atlanta at any hour, most suitable to the committee, between five and twelve o'clock Thursday evening.

Six o'clock was suggested as a suitable hour and Mr. Kight agreed to make arrangements for the train to arrive here at that time.

Superintendant R. A. Anderson, of the Western and Atlantic road, has kindly offered to allow the special train of the Rifles to come into the union passenger depot on that track on its arrival. It will take the Western and Atlantic track at the Simpson street crossing, where it will arrive promptly at 5:45 and will come at once into the union passenger depot. The prompt and clever response of the Western and Atlantic road to the request of the committee was a neat thing for it to do, and the action of the road in granting the request is much appreciated.

On the arrival of the Rifles at six o'clock they will be met at the depot by all of the other companies in full uniform.

The Horse Guards will be there mounted.

The Gate City Guard will be there as handsome as usual.

The Zouaves will likewise be present in their odd but interesting costume.

And the Grady Cadets, the babies, will wear for the first time their brand-new uniforms, which have just arrived, and in which they will prove a feature of the evening.

The procession will form at the depot, and after marching through the centre of the city, up Whitehall and down Broad streets, they will proceed to the Gate City Guard armory, and a magnificent collation will be served, after which addresses of welcome and responses will consume the remainder of the evening.

THE COMPANIES CHIP IN.

The Gate City Guard was meeting Monday night when they heard of the victory of the Rifles. They at once telegraphed their congratulations, and invited the Rifles to be their guests at their armory on the night of their return.

But the other companies wanted to take a hand in the entertainment, and at the meeting yesterday it was suggested that each company contribute its part to the expenses of the banquet at the Guard's armory. This was unanimously agreed to, and a committee was appointed from each company to meet at the Guard's armory last evening.

The reception at the Guard's armory will be attended by the members of all the military companies in the city. The mayor and council and a few other distinguished guests will be present.

THEY WILL RIDE, NOT WALK.

At the meeting of the captains, Bob Jones, the well-known young liveryman of the firm of Jones & Rosser, appeared to make the announcement that he was ready to put the finest carriage in his stable, with his four best horses, at the disposal of the committee, and that he wanted to drive Captain Spencer and his lieutenants himself.

He further said that he was willing to contribute as many more carriages as were necessary for the procession.

Word was received from Messrs. Stowart & Bowden that they would take pleasure in contributing six carriages in which to ride the Rifles, as they did not think that they ought to be allowed to walk.

The committee accepted the offers of Messrs. Jones & Rosser, and Messrs. Stewart & Bowden, and the drill team of the Rifles will not be allowed to walk. The Rifles' drill team consists of six fours, which will take six carriages, with the officers in another carriage.

The other members of the Rifles will march alongside as a special escort for their companions who did the work which has made the name of the Rifles celebrated throughout the country.

A SALUTE TO BE FIRED.

Before the meeting was adjourned it was agreed that each company appoint a committee of four to meet the special train of the Rifles several miles out of the city and escort them back.

These committees will carry with them a special flat car on which will be placed one of the heavy guns of the Atlanta Artillery, which will be firmly locked and ready for work on wheels. This car will meet the special train between Austell and the Chattahoochee river, when the firing will begin in earnest at once. The gun will be in charge of a special detachment of the Atlanta Artillery, which means, of course, that there will be music in the air.

This simply gives an idea of what is going on, and the enthusiasm awakened by the Rifles' victory.

They will be given a hearty welcome when they come.

And they ought to have it!

The Meeting Last Night.

Last evening a number of representatives from different companies met in the Guard's armory, Captain Sneed being selected as chairman.

A committee on retreshments was appointed as follows: Mr. George M. Hope, of the Governor's Horse Guards; Lieutenant Albert Howell, Jr., of the Grady Cadets; Captain B. Hollis, of the Zouaves, and Mr. W. J. Keeling, of the Atlanta Artillery.

Mr. Kuhn, the photographer, has arranged to take instantaneous pictures of the five companies that will be drawn up in front of the union passenger depot, the columns facing inward. As the Rifles will pass between the ranks, this will give an opportunity for some fine pictures of the military of Atlanta.

THE RIFLES MEETING.

Last evening there was a meeting of the Rifles at their armory, and they arranged to appear in uniform on Thursday evening to join in the welcoming of their fellow comrades.

The stay-at-home Rifles are wild with enthusiasm, and it is safe to say that they will be the most enthusiastic of all the welcomer on the day of their triumphant arrival.

Colonel Calhoun Congratulates.

Yesterday morning Colonel W. L. Calhoun, of the Fourth Georgia battalion, telegraphed the boys his best wishes. The telegram read thus:

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10, 1890.—Captain Spencer, of the Atlanta Rifles, care Chickasaw Guards, Memphis, Tenn. I congratulate the Rifles on their brilliant success.
W. L. CALHOUN,
Commanding.

Colonel Calhoun is very proud of his battalion, and the fine work of the Rifles has given him a great deal of pleasure.

On the Way Home.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 10.—[Special.]—The Atlanta Rifles, the winners of the first prize at the Kansas City drill, reached here this morning at 8 o'clock, and have passed one of the happiest days written in the history of the company.

At the union depot in Kansas City, the company was given a grand send-off. The depot, one of the most spacious in the union, was thronged with people. Every one was a warm admirer of the company, made so, many of them, it is true, by the fact that they had won the first prize.

THE SCENE PRESENTED.

To one who was in Atlanta the night President Cleveland reached that city, the visit of the president was recalled by the great similarity of the scene. Everybody appeared to be wild. The run from Kansas City to St. Louis was a long one, but for more than half the night many members of the company remained up, they were so thoroughly happy and could not sleep. All, however, finally became tired, and all were asleep when the porters began moving through the train. Every member of the company was up when the special train rolled into the union depot.

RECEIVED IN ST. LOUIS.

Alongside the track upon which the train stopped was a uniformed delegation from the St. Louis Guardians and one from the Walsh Zouaves. They were here to receive the Rifles, and as the special train stopped, a yell of welcome went up. The company left the train to find carriages awaiting them at the main entrance to the union depot. Then the Rifles were driven to the Southern hotel, where they were given a magnificent breakfast. After breakfast Captain Roemer, of the old Busch Zouaves, took the company in charge. In the morning the parks, gardens, etc., were visited. At 1 o'clock the company was dined at the Southern, the guests of the proprietor. At 3 in the afternoon an informal reception was given them at the hotel. Many of Missouri's most prominent society ladies, among whom was the company's sponsor, Miss Keen and Miss Marmaduke, were present. The reception was a delightful one. Ex-Governor Crittenden was among those who called upon the boys. At 5 p. m. the company started for Memphis.
E. C. BRUFFEY.

Augusta Proposes a Championship Contest.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—The Chronicle will commend the victory of the Atlanta Rifles, editorially, tomorrow, and will propose that, as Atlanta and Macon have not entered a company in the state encampment, they might now contribute to its success by having a championship drill here next week between the Atlanta Rifles and and the Macon Cadets, to determine which is entitled to the championship in Georgia.

The Chronicle suggests that Atlanta place a purse of one thousand dollars on the Rifles, Macon a purse of one thousand dollars on the Cadets, and that Augusta furnish the grounds and judges and audience, and add five hundred dollars, making a purse of $2,500 to be drilled for.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOK.

A Typograph.—Mr. A. Vernon Phister is in the city, as a visitor to the Typographical Union convention. Mr. Phister represents the Rogers Typograph company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and his machine has been examined with great interest by the delegates to the convention.

Chrysanthemum Day.—Today. will be noted in the calendar of the Atlanta Horticultural society as Chrysanthemum day. Professor James Burpitt will address the society on this subject, giving much practical information on the matter. The directors of the Piedmont Exposition association are invited to be present.

It is rumored that several brides will be present.

The meeting will open at ten o'clock sharp.

The Federal Court Will Adjourn.—The United States court will adjourn for the summer today, and will not convene again until October, except for a short adjourned term set for late in the summer. Judge Newman will leave tomorrow for Greenbriar White Sulphur springs, where will spend most of the summer.

Gone to Washington.—Mr. O. C. Fuller, clerk of the United States court, left yesterday for a visit to Washington and Baltimore. He will visit New York and other northern cities before returning to Atlanta, spending a great portion of the summer in the north.

The Cadet Drill.—There seems to be much interest arousing all over Georgia among the cadets at the different schools over the special prize offered by the exposition company for the best drilled company of cadets. There will likely be companies from the university at Athens, and the military schools at Milledgeville, Dahlonega, and Cuthbert.

Mr. Lamar is Improving.—Mr. Henry J. Lamar, of Macon, who has been lying very ill at the home of Dr. Rankin, on Capitol avenue, is improving. He has been confined to his room for some time, but is now able to be out, and is in a fair way to recover.

Appointed United States Commissioner.—Colonel Henry C. Hamilton, of the United States district court, was yesterday appointed United States commissioner by the circuit court. He will enter upon the duties of commissioner at once.

An Eminent Divine.—Tonight at the Second Baptist church, Rev. F. M. Ellis, of Baltimore, one of the most prominent divines in the Baptist church, will preach. Dr. Ellis is a man of national reputation, and his coming to Atlanta is regarded by the members of his church as quite an event.

Meeting Night Changed.—Last night the regular encampment of the Odd Fellows was held. Heretofore Wednesday has been the meeting night of the encampment, but recently it was changed to Tuesday.

A Bad Fall.—Charles Leach, a carpenter, engaged at work on Mr. Jack J. Spaulding's new Peachtree street residence, met with a dangerous accident yesterday. He was in the act of attempting to swing from one window to another, when his support gave way and he fell to the ground about thirty-five feet below. Leach's shoulder was dislocated and other painful injuries were inflicted by the fall. A physician was summoned, and as soon as his condition would permit, the injured man was carried to his home in north Atlanta. He is about thirty-five years of age, and has a wife and one child. While Leach's injuries are serious, his condition is not thought to be beyond hope.

He Is Wanted.—Last night Patrolmen Bethea and Mehaffey arrested Frank Evans, a car greaser in the Western and Atlantic yards. Evans is sup[illegible] who is wanted in Madison, [illegible] formation that he had [illegible]ring degrees. [illegible]ndow at Madison [illegible] present. [illegible]al for larceny [illegible]R. Gregg, Chief Pa[illegible]. Evans has [illegible]
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THE HOME ASSURED.

THE CHILDS-DREXEL FUND TO BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

The Special Committee Reports and the Matter Is Discussed in Committee of the Whole—Will Be Settled Today.

The Childs-Drexel Union Printers' home will be established at Colorado Springs.

While all the details have not been arranged, that much is assured. Everybody is enthusiastic over the home project and it is thebound to receive unanimous endorsment of the convention.

Other matters of interest and importance were accomplished yesterday. The convention is a thoroughly business one and is at least a day ahead of the work usually done by the annual conventions.

The details of the day's work will be read with interest.

The Morning Session.

The morning session was called to order by President Edward T. Plank, promptly at 9 o'clock with an attendance that literally filled the chamber of commerce hall.

The report of the committee on laws was the first business called, and the report was one of the most important that will engage the attention of the typos during their convention.

THE FOREMAN SUBSTITUTE.

The substitute to the general law of the constitution relating to the duties and privileges of foremans, introduced in the committee's report by Mr. Johnson, of Fort Worth, proved a great issue.

The substitute was under the head of "Employes and Foremen," and so amended section 55 of the general laws as to make it read as follows:

Section 55. Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help at will, and may discharge help: 1. For incompetency. 2. For violation of the rules of the office, chapel or union. 3. For neglect of duty. 4. In order to decrease the force. Provided (in newspaper offices) such decrease remains for a period of sixty days; should cases be put up within that time, the man so suspended or discharged must be given the refusal of the situation. It shall be further understood that if a workman be competent to "sub." in an office he is competent to hold a regular situation. In all cases where a compositor is discharged, he shall be furnished a written statement of cause by the foreman, if demanded. All laws in conflict with this section are here by repealed.

The substitute evoked considerable discussion, nearly half of the convention of delegates participating in the debate.

It was argued in every phase, but the chief strife seemed to be aroused by some of the privileges given to the foremen in the discharge of help.

The discussion lasted nearly all the forenoon session, and was extremely interesting and hotly contested. The substitute finally passed on ballot.

FURTHER REPORTS ON LAWS.

The committee on laws further reported an amendment providing for the editing of a code. It read as follows:

Section 132. A special committee of three members of the International Typographical Union shall be appointed at the sessions whose duty it shall be to compile, edit and index all decisions and resolutions still in force; said code and index shall be printed in connection with the constitution and by-laws of the International Typographical Union.

The reading was amended so as to provide for one member on the committee instead of three, and after a lengthy and warm debate passed on a yea and nay vote. The compensation for the work was fixed at $6 per day.

The following substitute was offered in the committee's report by Mr. Walter, of Cincinnati:

Make new Sec. 20½, General Laws—

Section 21. No compositor on newspapers shall be permitted to work more than six days per week, if substitutes can be obtained.

The substitute was lost on a yea and nay vote.

An amendment offerred by union No. 42 (Memphis) to insure payments of debts was discussed rather widely and with considerable interest, but no definite action was reached by the convention.

TO EQUALIZE OPPORTUNITIES.

An amendment was reported by the committee on laws, providing for the equalization of opportunities among printers.

This amendment was one of broad scope, and was argued by many delegates. A letter from Mr. R. S. Rawlings, who is the originator of the measure, explains the purpose of the amendment:

"The transportation, by individuals, of their friends, from one locality to another, to the detriment of local subs and the traveling element," he said, "is becoming so marked in various portions of the country as to require some national legislation to prevent this growing evil. The fact of a case holder, or rather of a combination of case holders, sending off for a particular friend to come to their city, assuring him of plenty of work, necessarily works a hardship upon the local subs and the traveling printer, as the sending off for a man necessitates an assurance of some kind to induce him to come.

"The day has long since arrived when the tramp printer is looked down upon. He no longer receives the cordial welcome which was a few years ago accorded him. The traveling element of our craft is very large, and the fact of their traveling from one point to another has been a benefit to the craft at large, as it enables us to keep up our scale of prices; but should this element settle down, the demand for work would be so great as to force prices down. Our loss would go to enrich the enterprising and economical publisher, who is ever ready to avail himself of every advantage possible.

"It is not my intention to ask the committee to legislate entirely for the benefit of the traveling element, but they are entitled to equity and justice, and to a little consideration, and it can readily be seen that the practice of importing our friends by promising them our subbing, is directly against the tramp's getting in a day to help him along, and it also helps us to freeze out some one we do not have a personal friendship for."

The amendment was tabled.

The committee on laws recommended the following changes in the general laws, which were adopted, making the modified sections read thus:

Section 63. In the event of a general strike in any city or town where several officers are involved, no union force of men shall refuse to work for a proprietor who agrees to pay the scale, provided they have the consent of the local union.

Section 115. No member of a subordinate union shall accept employment on the work of any state, corporation or individual, where such work is sublet by contract, if such member is in any way interested in, or a party to, said sub-contract. The penalty for a violation of this provision shall be expulsion from the union.

Section 118. The collection of interest on money loaned, or the acceptance of orders for bills as security for money loaned, when conducted as a business, shall be construed as "cashing strings," provided, this shall not apply to benevolent societies in chapels.

Section 84½. In all printing offices where advertisements are set by the piece they must either go on the hook or be sold at auction by the chapel when the chapel shall deem it convenient and best.

To amend Art. 2, Section 1, constitution, to begin line 9, after the word delegate:

"Two or more subordinate unions having a membership of less than 100 members each, have the power of combining and electing one delegate, if they so desire, provided that the secretary of each union sign his certificate.

The following was adopted:

That the executive council shall have power on a question of great importance to submit such a question to a direct vote of the membership at large, the same to be taken at once and forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the International Union, and the three officers provided for in section 1 shall forthwith canvass the vote and declare the result to the craft, and such action shall be binding as law of the International Union.

An amendment to pay traveling printers mileage was not reported favorably by the committee, and the discussion on this measure was postponed until tomorrow.

Afternoon Session.

The principal business of general importance at the afternoon session was the hearing of the report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the report of the Childs-Drexel fund, the report of the home fund committee and other matters bearing upon the printers' home.

A fifty thousand dollar bond was set to be given by the treasurer of the fund.

THE CHILDS-DREXEL FUND.

The report of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund, from which a good idea of its purposes is had, is as follows:

The board of trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund respecfully present their fourth annual report. The amount of the trust, which is now in our possession, amounted at the date of the last audit to $25,903.

The few returns so far received from the last anniversary of Mr. Childs's birth day are not sufficiently full to warrant an estimate, but we believe it is safe to assume that at the expiration of our term of office—one year hence—we will surrender to those who have honored us with their confidence the sum of at least $30,000.

The magnificent example of Messrs. Childs and Drexel was followed last year by the great-hearted and progressive men of Colorado Springs in the tender to us of a plot of ground of eighty acres for a home, which is worth today, according to the best real estate authority of that section, $100,000. The only condition coupled with this splendid gift is the requirement that within one year the erection of a building be commenced which shall cost not less than $20,000, the said building to be complete one year later.

After carefully looking over the ground, considering the least number of inmates with which we would care to begin our home, we feel compelled to state that the dignity of the craft, the needs of the institution, and a decent regard for the men who thus have shown their friendship require the erection of a building that will cost $40,000. We feel justified in suggesting to your honorable body that all the money in our custody, in excess of $15,000, be devoted to the erection of the building referred to. This, according to our estimate, would make available within the current year $15,000, to which should be added about $4,000 already collected in the "home fund." This will make necessary a contribution of $21,000 additional within the next two years. With this sum we could erect a building creditable to us, and sufficient to accomodate at least fifty inmates.

For the maintenance of this number for the first year, we recommend the retention of the $15,000 above reserved.

The first question which comes before the craft, then, is the most feasible plan of raising the $21,000 lacking for the building. This can be done by the contribution of 50 cents from each member of subordinate unions for the period of two years.

The building of the Home being thus provided for, the maintenance of the institution for one year thereafter being assured, we think the source of the revenue required thereafter—a period which is yet three years distant—may safely be left to the wisdom and the business capacity of those who follow us in guiding the fortunes of the International Typographical Union. Of one fact we feel assured—the experience of the last four years is our guarantee—that the degree to which we rise to the requirements of the hour, generous friends will step to our side. In fact, already the sum of $1,000, raised by a few gentlemen of Colorado Springs, is at hand, if the present convention takes definite action.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

This report was referred to a special committee, which rendered the following report, the report occupying the convention in discussion the better part of the session:

1. The incorporation of the home under the laws of the state of Colorado.

2. That the home shall be governed by a board of trustees, thirteen in number, three trustees to be elected each year for a term of five years. The present trustees of the Child-Drexel fund to serve as trustees of the home for five years; the present trustees of the home to be continued in office for four years, and nine trustees to be elected by this body, three for three years, three for two years and three for one year.

Any person within the jurisdiction of the I. T. U. shall be eligible as a trustee.

3. That the moneys now known as the Childs-Drexel fund shall be transferred to the board of trustees of the home, to be used by them in building and mantaining the home, and also all moneys now subscribed and which may be subscribed and paid in as contributions during the present fiscal year.

4. That a per capita tax of one dollar be levied; the vote upon which shall be taken before the 31st day of July, 1890.

5. That the treasurer of the board of trustees shall give a bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful care of the moneys entrusted to him.

6. That the board of trustees shall have power to regulate and determine the uses and purposes of the home; that they shall meet and organize within ten days after the adjournment of this convention, and shall issue to local unions an address outlining the proposed manner of conducting the home, etc.

7. That a sum of money not exceeding $100 shall be appropriated from the funds of the union to defray the expenses necessary to the carrying out of the preceding recommendation.

8. That the trustees shall present annually to this union a complete and comprehensive report of their proceedings, together with such recommendations as may be necessary for the security and welfare of the home.

9. That the president, secretary and treasurer of the trustees of the home attend the annual conventions of the International Typographical Union.

An amendment made the name of the institution "The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers."

The report was adopted by sections, and made a special order for today when it is to be printed in the journal and then brought up for adoption as a whole.

THE CHATTANOOGA STRIKE.

The committee to which was referred the Chattanooga strike recommended an appropriation of $300 for the relief of the striking printers in that city. It then went to the finance committee, and will be the first business transacted on the opening of the convention this morning.

On suspension of the rules a lengthy and interesting report from the delegate to the Paris convention of printers was read. After this regular routine, matters of no special importance kept the printers busy until 6 o'clock, when a recess was taken until this morning at 9 o'clock

SOME ENTERTAINMENTS.

Invitations were handed to the delegates when the convention broke up, to attend a barbecue at Stone Mountain. The invitations were from the Atlanta union, and the barbecue is on the programme for today. Doubtless it will be a big thing.

Last night the delegates enjoyed themselves at Grant park as the guests of the local printers. Dancing was indulged in and delightful refreshments were served.

The Fourth Artillery band furnished the music.

Bogus Salt Springs Water

Is being peddled and sold around Atlanta. Before you buy or drink it drop us a postal card and we will tell you where you can get the genuine. Bowden Lithia Springs Co., Lithia Springs, Ga., formerly known as Salt Springs. 6-7-90-tf

Want to Buy

Capital City Bank stock. Metropolitan Real Estate Co., stock. McPherson Park Land Co., stock. Germania Loan and Banking Company stock. Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama street. 2t.

The State Board of Dental

Examiners will meet in Gainesville, Ga., July 10th and 11th to pass upon applicants for license. Applicants will bring their instruments and be prepared to give practical demonstrations. The law requires every one to secure a license before commencing the practice of dentistry in the state of Georgia.
JNO. CAYLE, D. D. S.,
je10-2t Chairman Board.

ATLANTA'S STREETS.

SOME OF THEIR PUZZLING PECULIARITIES NEED REFORM.

Several Instances of Two Streets of the Same Name—Other Difficulties That Should Be Remedied—Some Pointers.

There is a puzzling uncertainty about the streets of Atlanta.

They need the attention of the authorities, not only in the matter of renumbering the houses, but in straightening out the deceptive names of some of the avenues as well.

It is a singular fact that Atlanta has in several instances two or more streets bearing the same name, and oftentimes a street is found to have two names.

This should not be.

Nowhere is the trouble resulting from this state of things felt with more annoyance than at the post-office.

When a letter comes to the post-office addressed to a person residing on Ella street, it must be carried first to a street on the outskirts of the city, called Ella, and if the person can not be found, the letter has to be brought back and sent diagonally across the city to an Ella street near the eastern suburbs.

HOW THEY ARE NAMED.

There are two Jones streets in Atlanta, two streets called Herbert, two named Arthur, two named Henry, two Anderson and two called James.

There are two Highland avenues in the city, in localities far removed from, and diametrically opposite, each other.

Mayer street is sometimes called Linden avenue, and yet there is a Linden avenue in another portion of the city.

These are only a few of the numerous puzzles that have to be solved by every letter-carrier, every hackman and every footman who seeks a certain number on some of Atlanta's streets. The great trouble is that often the people who live on a street call it by a name different from the name by which it is put down on the maps of the city.

A WORD ABOUT THE NUMBERING.

Dr. F. H. Orme has some good ideas about how the streets of Atlanta should be numbered.

"Too much care cannot be practiced," says he, "in placing new numbers on the houses of the city. The centenary plan is probably the best and most sensible, but even with it much caution is essential in how and where to place the figures.

"Many houses in Atlanta to-day are numbered in large enough figures, but very often these are placed where they cannot be seen at all by one driving by.

"The numbers should be placed where they can be easily seen by people driving in the streets, so that every hackman, every mail carrier, messenger boy, etc., might the better guide himself."

Everybody who has occasion, as has a physician, to keep a lookout for house numbers, will realize the importance of the point Dr. Orme makes. The law does not permit drivers to leave their vehicles, but often either they or the occupants of the carriages have to get out in order to reach a point where they can see a house number.

Why isn't Governor Bullock's plan best—to put the number on the gate post?

A CHILD RUN OVER.

Emma Tyne, a Small Negro Girl, Has a Close Shave.

A team attached to a T cart, the tournout belonging to Stewart & Bowden, the liverymen, created a sensation on Whitehall street near the railroad yesterday afternoon.

At the time the team was being driven rapidly across the railroad tracks to get out of the way of an approaching train. A stable driver had hold of the lines, and three ladies were in the vehicle.

Emma Tyne, a six-year old negro girl, cross-eyed, was in the middle of Whitehall street when the horses rushed upon her. She was knocked down, and both horses and the T-cart passed entirely over her.

The ladies in the carriage screamed when they saw the child fall under the horses' feet, but the driver could not stop them until her prostrate form had been passed entirely over.

Passers-by ran to the little negro's rescue, lifting her up from between the two hind wheels.

Strange to say the child was not in the least injured. The horses had passed one on each side of her and the wheels had not even so much as touched her.

The little negro had in her hand a sack and was engaged in picking up chips, paper and anything else of the least value which she could gather on the streets.

A few minutes after her narrow escape she went on up Wall street gathering her chips, as if nothing had happened.

Hark! to the sound of humanity's wails!
Millions of people with aches and with ails.
Headaches and humors, a merciless flood,
Weakness of lungs and disorders of blood.
Yet there's a helper that certainly saves
Thousands of people from premature graves.

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures coughs, relieves asthma, checks bronchitis, purifies the blood, heals sores, eruptions and unsightly pimples, and is without a rival for all the ills that spring from a disordered liver. All druggists.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Of druggists.

Only First-class Collections

of proof etchings and steel engravings in the city at Thornton's. tf

Capital Female College.

On entering the prettily decorated hall of this institution to attend the commencement exercises this week, one is struck, first by a bit of midsummer richness, a great cluster of tawny tiger lilies, with the full light falling boldly across them. They are done in oil by the art teacher, Miss Hattie Ellis. One can only leave them to look on her many other beautiful pieces that adorn the walls; or perhaps to look on the pretty girls who fill the ecitation benches.

All are cordially invited to be present today at the graduation exercises.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

At Wholesale by B. C. Boydton and Shropshire & Dood, Atlanta, Ga.

LOCKS!! Front Door sets with
LOCKS!! Night work, and solid bronze
LOCKS!! Trimings, extremely low.
LOCKS!! Mortise Locks complete
LOCKS!! With solid bronze trimings,
LOCKS!! Elongated escutcheons.
LOCKS!! Yale Locks for security.

A general line of builders' hardware. We extend a special invitation to parties who are building new residences, to call and examine our stock We shall be pleased to furnish estimates at any time. It will pay to use good hardware. Call and see
KING HARDWARE CO.
5P Corner Peachtree and Wheat.

A. ROSENFELD & SON,

SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES

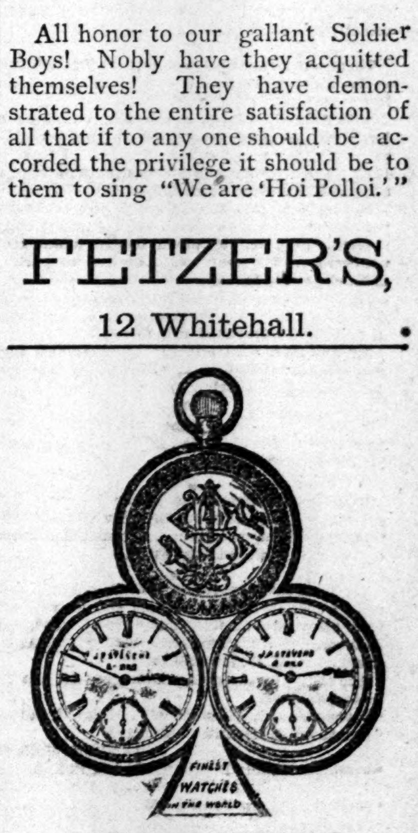
Drap D'Ete Suits—Serge Suits—Blue and Gray—Sicilian, Mohair, Flannel and Alpaca Coats and Vests—Black and Fancy—Single and Double Breasted Vests in Silk and Washable Goods — Negligee Shirts—All Sorts—In fact everything requisite in comfortable yet stylish summer apparel.

FETZER'S

The Atlanta Rifles

All honor to our gallant Soldier Boys! Nobly have they acquitted themselves! They have demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of all that if to any one should be accorded the privilege it should be to them to sing "We are 'Hoi Polloi.'"

FETZER'S,
12 Whitehall.


FINEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

BUY THE STEVENS WATCH.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO. - ATLANTA, GA.

The Alaska

Possesses the Following Points

OVER :-: ALL :-: OTHER :-: REFRIGERATORS

1st. The preservation of perishable foods.

2d. The disposal of the foul vapors which constantly exhale from provisions.

3d. Dryness of atmosphere in the provision chamber.

4th. Low and unvarying temperature.

5th. An economical use of ice.

6th. A rapid and perfect circulation of air from the provision chamber to the ice chest.

7th. The provision chamber of the Alaska never coats from condensation, but is always clean and free from foul odors.

8th. The flues of an Alaska do not require cleaning, as do other makes, because it is so PERFECTLY and SYSTEMATICALLY constructed that the cold, dry air, by its constant circulation, keeps them sweet and clean.

9th. It will keep provisions longer and better, using less ice, than any other refrigerator.

10th. It is better made, better finished, and gives better satisfaction.

SOLE AGENTS,
DOBBS, WEY & CO.,
45 Peachtree Street, Atlanta.
may29-d1y-5th p

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THERE WILL BE HELD IN THE GIRLS High school building, June 14th, 9 o'clock, a. m., an examination of applicants for teachers' places in the schools for 1890 and '91.

Colored applicants will be examined at the same place, June 21.

By order of Board of Education.
ju7-d7t W. F. SLATON, Superintendent.

DOWN AT CUMBERLAND

ATLANTA IS NUMEROUSLY REPRESENTED AT THIS RESORT.

News of Interest About People at Home—The Holl-Love and Cantrell-Laird Weddings—Schools Close Today.

BUNKLEY POST-OFFICE, Cumberland Island Ga., June 10.—[Special]—The season is just beginning to fairly open here, and Cumberland is now in the prime of its glory.

Visitors are coming in from all parts of Georgia, and Atlanta is especially well represented. The Atlanta Fishing club, twenty-eight strong, opened the season during the month of May, spending over a week here.

A large number of Maconites have arrived, as well as visitors from Albany and other points in south Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clayton, of Atlanta, and Miss Carry Crane, are here for ten days. They visit Cumberland at this time every year.

A party from Atlanta, consisting of Messrs. Fulton Colville, J. Carroll Payne, W. P. Hill, J. J. Falvey, A. E. Calhoun and Clark Howell, Jr., spent all of last week here, and had a delightful time. A feature of their visit was the turning of three immense turtles on the beach, the three averaging 275 pounds apiece in weight. The party left the hotel in the evening, about 8 o'clock, on full tide, going four miles down the beach in conveyances. They returned at 11 o'clock, with the above stated result.

A favorite amusement of the island is turtle-turning, and hunting for their nests. Several nests are found almost every day, containing from one to three hundred eggs.

Cumberland beach is not only the best on the Atlantic coast, but it is said that it is not excelled in the world. The bathing-houses are easy of access from the hotel, and street cars run continually throughout the day. The distance is about three quarters of a mile, the ride being pleasant as well as picturesque.

Mr. W. H. Bunkley is in charge of the resort this year, assisted by his brother, Mr. Robert Lee Bunkley. They have made many extensive improvements during the past year, the capacity of the hotel having been increased to thirty rooms. The hotel and cottages have been freshly painted, and everything has been generally repaired.

The most marked improvement about the island, however, is the new artesian well, recently completed at a cost of $1,000. It is probably the strongest sulphur water in Georgia. The iron piping of the well extends four feet out of the ground, where it connects directly with the system of piping throughout the hotel and grounds. Thus it will be seen that wherever a faucet is opened in any part of the grounds the water flows with its original strength retained, the sulphur having had no opportunity to escape. So strong is the pressure from the well, that hose attached to the pipes anywhere will throw a stream of water over the main building of the hotel.

The Messrs. Bunkley are giving close attention to the management of the hotel, and are doing everything possible for the convenience of their guests. A marked improvement has been made in the table, and under its present management Cumberland can be enjoyed by anybody.

There is a freedom and air of comfort about it which allows everybody to do as they please, which is a pleasant contrast to the constant necessity for change of costume, and the parlor etiquette, which characterizes too fashionable society resorts.

People do not go to Cumberland for society airs, but rather to get rid of them. And this very freedom is one of its most inviting characteristics.

⁂

Married June 10th, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Fuller, by Rev. Dr. McDonald, Miss Rosa Pope and Mr. H. O. King, formerly of South Carolina, but now of this city. They left at 6 p. m., on the Air-line, for a bridal trip to Washington city and other places.

⁂

There was a beautiful wedding at the residence of Dr. William Abram Love, on Whitehall street, last evening at 8:45 o'clock.

Miss Annie Lou Love, the second daughter of Dr. Love, a most accomplished and beautiful young lady, was wedded to Mr. Frank X. Holl, a prominent young business man of Minneapolis. There were no attendants.

The wedding was a very quiet one, only the personal friends of the bride and her family being invited. Rev. Dr. McDonald officiated, and after the ceremony the guests were invited to partake of an elegant luncheon.

The bridal presents were many and very beautiful, and the decorations were superb, consisting of vases and festoons of rare flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Holl left for Minneapolis, their future home, at 11 o'clock, followed by the best wishes of a host of friends.

⁂

BARNESVILLE, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—Miss Etta Davis, of Perry, Ga., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. F. Hodges.

⁂

Rev. George Rivers, one of the Emory college graduates of 1890, is home for a few days' recreation, preparatory to the commencement held there, commencing on the 22d of June.

⁂

On Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, the graduating class of Capital Female college will read their essays and receive their degrees. These will be interspersed with music and recitation. An address by Dr. J. W. Lee will follow.

The essays by the young ladies are on the following subjects:

"Beyond the Alps Lies Italy,"....Miss Flora Craft
"Truest Truth the Fairest Beauty,"
Miss Minnie McDaniel
"From the Lowest Depths There is a Path to
the Loftiest Height,"..........Miss Lee Camp
"No Star Ever Rose and Set Without Influence
Somewhere,"..................Miss Caro Talley

⁂

At the residence of Mrs. Augusta Moore, 329 East Fair street, there was a most enjoyable entertainment given last night. The opening number was a guitar duet by Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie and Mr. Perry Bryan. It was beautifully rendered, Mrs. Moore playing an accompaniment on the piano. Following was a reading on an original subject by Mr. A. W. Bealer.

Then came an elegant club exercise by four of the normal pupils of Miss Lindley's school of physical culture, Miss Isabella Roach, Miss Harding, Miss Tyson and Miss Wheeler.

The song, "She Sleeps, My Lady Sleeps," was sung by Mrs. Murphy.

Then come the beautiful sword exercise by the young ladies of Miss Lindley's class, which was beautifully executed.

Miss Mattie Marbut recited "Little Isaac," with fine effect.

Miss Kate Connolly sang "Marguerite of Long Ago," in a most touching manner, and she was complimented with loud applause.

Miss Minnie Quinn recited an original production, with fine effect, and after that refreshments were served, and the entertainment ended with a grand raffle for a rocker.

⁂

Cards are out for the wedding of Mr. Frank J. Hoyle and Miss Blanche Gaines, of Knoxville. Tenn. The many friends of Mr. Hoyle and Miss Gaines in Atlanta congratulate them upon their approaching happiness. Miss Gaines is one of the most beautiful and brilliant women in Knoxville society, where she has been a belle since her debut. Mr. Hoyle well deserves the prize he has won. The wedding will be a notable one, and will occur at the First Presbyterian church, in Knoxville, on June 19th.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Hardy have issued invitations to a reception at the Arlington this afternoon from four until seven.

Dr. Hardy is one of the most prominent citizens of Columbus, Miss., and he and his charming wife are spending the summer in Atlanta. The entertainment will be a delightful affair.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Calhoun left yefterday for Charleston, to attend the wedding of Miss Mattie Williams, the sister of Mrs. Calhoun.

⁂

The closing exercises of the Ballard school will occur this evening with a graduating class of four. Miss Maidie Emerson Barnitz, Roberta D. Douglas, Minnie Bell Hulsey, Hattie Van Clive Snook and Nita O. Lewis and May Pomeroy in music. The programme will be of unusual interest, both from its excellence and from the fact that this is the last class that will ever have the privilege of receiving diplomas from a school so well and favorably known.

⁂

Quite a large gathering of relatives and friends assembled in the Third Baptist church last evening to witness the ceremonies attendant upon the nuptials of Miss Arrie Laird and Mr. Will C. Cantrell, two of Atlanta's most estimable young people.

The church was decorated most beautifully, and the surroundings were most happily in concordance with the nature of the occasion.

At 8 o'clock the bride was escorted to the altar by Mrs. Wallace Kennedy and was met by the bridegroom, who was accompanied to the altar from the opposite door by his father. These followed by the attendants, Mr. E. Cantrel, of Rome, and Mrs. Lillie Thurman; Dr. Clarence Johnson and Miss Nannie White, who formed a semi-circle around the altar.

The ceremony was conducted by the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, in a most impressive manner. The ushers were Mr. Claude Clinkscales and Mr. Robert Tuggle.

After the ceremony was over the bridal party, accompanied by a host of friends, repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where a handsome reception was given in celebration of the occasion, the numerous friends showering many congratulations on the happy couple.

On Thursday next Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell will be given a reception at Calhoun by Mr. W. Cantrell, father of the bridegroom.

Miss Laird is one of Atlanta's most attractive, and most popular young ladies, and Mr. Cantrell man of many rare qualifications, being a member of the firm of Cantrell & Rankin.

⁂

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 10.—[Special.]—A marriage in high life was celebrated here today in the historic St. Michaels church. The bride is Mrs. Bertha Peck Schaefer, a daughter of Professor W. H. Peck, and one of the shining lights of Atlanta society. The groom is Mr. Harold E. Trower, of England, a capitalist who has large interests in Georgia and Florida. There was a reception at the residence of the bride's friends here, after which the happy couple took the steamer to New York en route for England, where they will spend he honeymoon.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fontaine left yesterday for Auburn, Alabama, to attend the commencement exercises of the Alabama State Agricultural and Military college, from which their son, Mr. Frank Fontaine, graduates this year.

⁂

Quite a pleasant party is forming to represent Atlanta at the commencement gayeties in Athens which begins this week. Among those who will go, are Misses Cordelia Jackson, Maude Barker and Pearl Broyles, Messrs. Albert Howell, Jr., Victor Smith and others.

⁂

The "Delta Phi Taus" held their first annual picnic a few days since at Vining's station. The entire membership attended, accompanied by their many lady friends, who, by their well-filled baskets and jolly good natures, made the day one of rare sport and pleasure to all parties, and one long to be remembered by the members of this order.

Home for the Friendless.

The ladies appointed as a committee to arrang for the Ben Hur entertainment, desire to express in behalf of all connected with that institution, their grateful appreciation for the many courtesies extended. They would make special mention of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and Evening Journal; their frequent advertisements did much towards insuring a large and appreciative audience. Thanks are also extended to Messrs. Snook, Miller and Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., for the loan of many valuable articles. To Mr. DeGive, whose heart and hand are ever open to aid in every charitable enterprise, the committee are greatly indebted for the use of the operahouse.

Too much praise cannot be said of the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly took the different parts in the tableaux.

The entertainment will net a very nice sum for the home, and the committee feel that this success is due to the practical advice and untiring zeal of Mr. T. J. Kelly, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

MRS. JAMES JACKSON,
MRS. A. V. GUDE,
MRS. J. A. MILLER,
MRS. J. P. AVERILL,
Committee.

GENERAL LONGSTREET IN ST. LOUIS.

An Interview, in Which He Talks of His Visit to Richmond.

Globe-Democrat Interview with Gen. Longstreet.

"You were well pleased, then, with your reception by your old soldiers at Richmond?"

"Yes, indeed. They shook my hands until they made my arms ache. My right arm is sore yet. They all seemed glad to see me, but none of them cared to see me more than I did them. There were in the crowd about a half dozen boys that belonged to a South Carolina regiment. They had an old confederate battle flag, carrying it around on a pole. It was shot to pieces, and no one could have told what it was if the boys had not informed them. They got around a carriage in which I was seated and asked me to stand up so that they could salute me. Of course I granted their request. At another time during my stay in Richmond I was seized by a crowd of old soldiers and wrapped up completely in confederate flags. After I was almost smothered in those flags they covered me all over with federal flags. Just as I got out of that position an old, blind, crippled soldier came up to me and begged me to shake hands with him. He said he would never see me again, but he wanted to grasp my hand and hear me speak again. I mention these incidents in answer to your question about my treatment at Richmond. That is the way I was entertained during my whole stay there."

BAD WAR HISTORY.

Referring to the civil war General Longstreet was asked what he thought about the Century Magazine war stories. "They are no good as historical matter," replied the general, "because they have no official backing. The trouble is that one man writes a war story as he saw it and some other fellow comes along and writes it another way. I remember reading the other day of a man who wrote an account of a battle during the late war, and after it was published, a gentleman who knew more about it than he did called him down on erroneous statements made. The author of the war story then acknowledged that he had written the story on information obtained from another party. The only way to get a good history of the civil war would be for some good historian to compile it from the official records, with foot notes discussing inaccuracies in the official reports."

"You had much experience with soldiers, General; who, in your opinion, was the best cavalry officer in the confederate service?"

"The best cavalryman on either side was Jeb Stuart. He was the greatest cavalry soldier, I think, the world ever knew."

FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

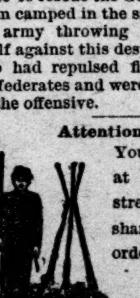
"There is an important political question I would like you to answer for me, general," said the reporter, "and yet I dislike very much to attempt to draw you into a political interview. The people of the north and south are very greatly interested in an attempt of the present federal congress to pass a national election law, calculated to interfere with the privileges of the people in the southern states to manage their own elections according to the rights guaranteed them by the federal constitution. What do you think of that?"

"I cannot answer that, because I must ask you to excuse me from discussing political questions. I will say, however, that congress has passed election laws for the south before, and they have amounted to nothing. I suppose this one will come out the same way if it is ever put on the statute-books."

Anything for Beer.

In the course of the discussion of the "original package" bill, says the New York Tribune, Senator Pierce told of hearing General Gibson, of Ohio, say that once upon a retreat when his brigade was pursued by an overwhelming confederate force and was in danger of capture, he ordered a sutler's wagon loaded with beer to be driven into an open field and abandoned; and then he said to a German regiment: "You stay in the neighborhood of that wagon as long as posible and cover our retreat." He went on with the rest of the command, joined the main army in safety, and sent back a large force to rescue the German regiment. He found them camped in the same field, and the confederate army throwing up breastworks to protect itself against this desperate regiment of Germans, who had repulsed five separate charges of the confederates and were strongly inclined to begin on the offensive.

Attention Grady Cadets.



You are hereby ordered to meet at your armory, 3½ Marietta street, tonight, at 8 o'clock sharp. Important business. By order

LYMAN HALL,
Captain Commanding.
J. H. JONES,
Acting First Sergeant.

WHITMAN & WILKINSON,
SOLICITORS OF
PATENTS
AND COUNSELLORS IN
PATENT CAUSES.
Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.
may 25—d 10t

THE BIG BONES

WHICH WERE FOUND BURIED IN GEORGIA SOIL.

The Great Mastodon Skeleton, Discovered by Mr. Habersham—Now On Exhibition in Paris.

Few people know that Georgia once produced elephants, or their near kinsmen, the mastodons; nevertheless it is so, as the great skeleton in the royal museum of France will show.

In 1838 this ancient inhabitant of Georgia was exhumed at Hainer's bridge in Chatham county, only nine miles from Savannah, and soon afterward, through the agency of an officer of the French army, he was taken to Paris and put in the royal museum, where, it is supposed, he still remains.

As this great relic of Georgia life in tertiary times is scientific evidence of great value, and inasmuch as it was obtained by false pretenses, a strong effort will probably be made to have it returned to its lawful owners, the heirs to Dr. J. C. Habersham, Sr., who exhumed it in 1838.

Discovery of the Mastodon.

On a sluggish creek that ran through a marsh about nine miles above Savannah, a negro was in the habit of paddling his canoe to a certain point and hitching it to the end of a log that stuck out of the bank. Day after day he landed there, always throwing the rope over this same log, but was sometimes amazed to find that its rounded end allowed the rope to slip off. Several times he had to wade out into the marsh after his boat, and this became so irksome that he got a hatchet to cut a notch in the log. A stroke or two showed that the log was bone, and his astonishment was so great that he spread the news rapidly. Dr. Habersham heard of it and gave the boy ten dollars to take him to the spot. The doctor saw that it was the thighbone of a mastodon, and at once set to work to get it out. He followed this up with a patient search for the rest of the skeleton, by means of jointed iron probes, which he screwed together as the point sank into the earth. It took $10,000 and a year or so of patient labor to get all the bones. They were all there but the knee-caps and a part of the backbone. The thighbone was at least six feet long. In that proportion the mastodon must have been about eighteen feet high to the top of his head and about twenty feet long from nose to hips.

The event was notable for those times. Until 1801 no complete skeleton of a mastodon had been found, and there were few in existence at the time this was dug up in Chatham county. The American mastodon of tertiary times is a much rarer relic than the Siberian mammoth, which has been found as late as the eighteenth century, completely preserved in flesh and skin within an immense cake of ice.

Dr. Habersham was a scientist who had made a remarkable collection and had attracted the attention of scientific men beyond the Atlantic. Sir Charles Lyell, who visited him at Savannah, speaks of Dr. Habersham as the great southern geologist, whose knowledge of the subject was obtained at fresh hands, from nature herself.

Naturally Dr. Habersham was ambitious for distinction among the scientists of the world, and the offer of a membership in the French academy, the most distinguished body on earth, was the bait that caught his prize.

There was, at Savannah, at the time of the discovery, a lieutenant of the French army, who came to Georgia ostensibly for the purpose of establishing salt works, but really, as it was supposed, to survey our coast and its defenses for the war department of the French government.

With the brilliant audacity of the adventurer, this young lieutenant offered to have Dr. Habersham made a fellow of the French academy if he would allow the mastodon to be taken to Paris. As the lieutenant wore the livery of Louis Philippe, his proposition appeared to have a color of authority, and Dr. Habersham took him at his word and allowed the bones to be shipped to France. That was the last he saw of them and he never heard any more about the fellowship.

But he did hear how the bones came into the possession of the royal museum, where they were afterwards seen and identified. Before the skeleton left Savannah, Dr. Habersham branded his initials "J. C. H." upon the bones with a hot iron. The brand was seen by a Mr. Hudson, of Savannah, who afterwards traveled abroad. While in Paris, one day he went to the royal museum, and was astonished to see Dr. Habersham's mastodon set up with wires. There, on the bones, was the brand "J. C. H.," as plain as anything could be. Knowing that Dr. Habersham had never received the promised fellowship, or any other consideration for his property, Mr. Hudson was curious about the transaction, and asked the person in charge how the mastodon came into possession of the government. He was told that a young lieutenant of the French army had found it in America and sold it to the government for $30,000. The name of the lieutenant was given and it was the same man who received the bones from Dr. Habersham.

Indignant at this outrageous fraud Mr. Hudson informed the doctor of what he had seen and heard, and advised him to make complaint to Louis Philippe. For some reason the mastodon was never recovered, and it probably remains in the museum at Paris to this day.

It May Be Extradited.

The facts of the case suggest a vigorous effort by the heirs of Dr. Habersham to get possession of their property. Dr. Habersham's son, Major William W. Habersham, the mining engineer, who now lives in Atlanta, is the gentleman from whom this information was obtained, and he distinctly remembers seeing the bones of the mastodon as they lay in boxes about his father's office. The facts could be easily established.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of this city, who was United States minister to Belgium in the time of Louis Philippe, and was subsequently minister to Spain and Brazil, and is probably better versed in international law than any man in Georgia, was called upon and asked whether it would be possible for the heirs of Dr. Habersham to extradite the mastodon from France.

After listening to a statement of the facts as related above he said without hesitation:

"Beyond question, it could be brought back. There was no consideration given and the property was obtained by fraud."

"Is there anything like the statute of limitation in international law?"

"No, but if there was, it would not operate in favor of a fraud. A fraudulent transaction is never perfected by lapse of time. Of course the facts would have to be established. An affidavit would have to be made in the presence of a notary or some officer recognized in our country, and this should be forwarded with a letter to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States minister to France."

Mr. Hilliard expressed his opinion very positively, and took considerable interest in the case. He hoped the application for extradition would be made.

Significance of the Mastodon Find.

Beyond the scientific interest that attaches to such a relic of antediluvian Georgia it has great significance as an indication of the valuable deposits likely to be found along the coast of Georgia.

"I feel very sure," said Major Habersham, when he had told this story, "that phosphate deposits will be found in quantity along the Georgia coast. The matter has never been thoroughly investigated, and there are plenty of indications of phosphate along the coast between Savannah and Brunswick. Only a few days ago, in excavations at Brunswick, fish bones were dug up, and I am informed that they are found on almost any part of the peninsula on which Brunswick is situated. I am satisfied that careful mining in this peninsula would discover phosphate beds."

There was on the mantel an antediluvian oyster shell of larger size than anything now known.

"This," said Major Habersham, "was found in Burke county, and is another indication of phosphates."

This region of Georgia lies directly between the phosphate beds of South Carolina and Florida, and for a long time it has been suspected that there was phosphate somewhere under the surface. Singularly enough the fossil remains of the lower Florida deposits resemble those of the Georgia coast. Colonel George W. Scott, of this city, who owns extensive phosphate beds on Peace river, Florida, recently took out of a bank the tusks of a mastodon, and it is likely that the rest of the skeleton will be found. One of the tusks which was gotten out unbroken is seven feet long and eight inches in diameter at the large end. It is now in this city in the possession of Messrs. George W. Scott & Co. W. G. COOPER.

IT EMBARRASSED HER.

Madame Posed on the Sly, and Her Husband Fell in Love With the Picture.

In New York hangs a striking and lovely canvas representing a figure of a woman standing with her back to the spectator and no clothes worth mentioning, her golden head turned gracefully so as to reveal the clear beauty of a pure Greek profile. The grace and splendid tintings of the woman have made this picture the object of great admiration from visitors, and the handsome young artist that is its author has at once become famous by a master-piece that owes quite as much to its daring conception as to its effective realization, says The Cincinnati Enquirer. The most interesting part of the picture to the artist is that it was sold a few days ago at the painter's own figure, which was a very intimidating one. The next day after it was sold, an agitated young woman dashed into the studio of the artist and began pacing up and down like a tigress.

"Do you know what you have done?" she cried, wringing her pretty hands.

The artist replied that he wasn't aware of having done anything he was ashamed of.

"You have sold that picture of me to my own husband."

The artist staggered backward, knocking over his paint-box and upsetting his easel.

"Your husband!" exclaimed he. "Have you got a husband?"

"Of course I have. My husband is old Mr. B——, and he bought the picture."

"Why," demanded the artist, "didn't you tell me you had a husband before?"

"Oh, never mind," replied the beauty. "There are a hundred whys. My husband will give you $1,000 for a picture or a cracked old vase, but he won't give me $10 for a new hat when I want it. Besides, I desired to see myself on canvas. But why did you sell him the picture," went on the girl.

"There, don't be silly," replied the artist. "He offered me my price and I took it. That is all there is to the matter. I should think you would prefer to have the picture in your own house anyway. You husband doesn't recognize it, I suppose? There is really no likeness in the face."

"No," said the girl, "but he did say that the turn of the head was just like me. It embarrasses me, though, to stand and look at it with him. It seems almost as though he was bound to guess the truth."

BURNETT'S WOOD VIOLET.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets and the low price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. Also

Perfume of Garden Heliotrope.
Perfume of Southern Jasmine.
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FOR SALE AT RETAIL AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

Small Size, Gold Plated Sprinkler Top, .35
Four-Ounce Bottle, Glass Stopper, .75
Eight " " " " $1.25
Sixteen " " " " 2.25

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Located on a bluff, overlooking thirty miles of Seneca Lake surrounded by Pine forests and near the famous Watkins Glen.
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Pure water—also valuable mineral springs, including Saline, Iron, Iodine and Sulphur waters. *No Malaria.*
Beautiful views, charming walks and drives, pure air, boating, fishing, etc.
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For terms and other particulars, address
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Insane Persons Restored
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
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ACCOMMODATES 1,000 GUESTS: RATES $3 $3.50 AND $4 PER DAY, ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF ROOMS. SPECIAL RATES MADE BY THE WEEK. H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.
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The Piedmont Exposition company is now prepared to receive applications of all kind of privileges to be sold, with the exception of gaming privileges, which are excluded, under any and all circumstances.
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Special rates to parties remaining one month or longer.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote, and
Its present charter ending
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Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.
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At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
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CAPITAL PRIZE, $600,000.
100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars each. Halves, $20; Quarters, $10; Eighths, $5; Twentieths, $2; Fortieths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.
1 PRIZE OF $600,000 is....
1 PRIZE OF 200,000 is....
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1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is....
2 PRIZES OF 20,000 are....
5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are....
10 PRIZES OF 5,000 are....
25 PRIZES OF 2,000 are....
100 PRIZES OF 800 are....
200 PRIZES OF 600 are....
500 PRIZES OF 400 are....
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100 Prizes of $1,000 are....
100 do. 800 are....
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By ordinary letter, containing Money Order issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note,

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"REMEMBER, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

The question now under consideration is: Shall the present charter expire in 1895 by limitation or SHALL it be extended another 25 years.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.
sun wed mon wky

COVINGTON AND MACON RAILROAD.

Time table No. 8. To take effect at 6:00 o'clock a. m., Sunday, April 13, 1890. Trains run by central (90th Meridian) standard time.

A. G. CRAIG, Acting Superintendent.

NORTH BOUND.			SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 19. Local Fr'ght. Tue ThuSat	No. 51. Fast Mail. Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 50. Fast Mail. Daily.	No. 2[illegible] Local Fr'ght. Mon W'd'F'i
....	7.15am	Lv...Macon...Ar	6.20pm	[illegible]
6.00am	7.17	Macon(C.&M.D't)	6.18	[illegible]
6.16	7.26	..Massey's Mill..	6.11	[illegible]
6.28	7.33	...Van Buren...	6.04	[illegible]
6.40	7.40	......Roberts......	5.57	[illegible]
6.52	7.47	......Slocum......	5.50	[illegible]
7.03	7.54	......Morton......	5.44	[illegible]
7.21	8.00	......Grays......	5.39	[illegible]
7.45	8.10	......Bradley......	5.29	[illegible]
8.05	8.18	......Wayside......	5.21	[illegible]
8.15 8.27	8.26	...Round Oak..	5.13	[illegible]
9.00	8.43	.....Hillsboro.....	4.57	[illegible]
9.15	8.51	.....Agateville.....	4.49	[illegible]
9.40	9.06	.....Minneta.....	4.35	[illegible]
10.15	9.15	....Monticello....	4.32 4.31	[illegible]
11.00	9.40	......Machen......	4.08	[illegible]
11.10	9.44	...Shady Dale.....	3.59	[illegible]
11.25	9.53	......Marco......	3.50	[illegible]
11.50	10.05 10.06	......Godfrey......	3.37	[illegible]
12.45pm 1.25	10.40 10.55	....Madison......	3.03 2.55	[illegible]
2.00	11.20	......Florence......	2.30	[illegible]
2.13	11.40	...Farmington...	2.12	[illegible]
2.35	11.48	......Bishop......	2.04	[illegible]
2.50	11.56	..Watkinsville..	1.56	[illegible]
3.05	12.04pm	......Sidney......	1.48	[illegible]
3.25	12.12	....White Hall....	1.40	[illegible]
3.45pm	12.25pm	Ar...Athens...Lv	1.25pm	[illegible]

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 52. Daily.	No. [illegible] Daily.
Lv. New York..........	4 30 p m	[illegible]
" Philadelphia..........	6 57 p m	[illegible]
" Baltimore..........	9 30 p m	[illegible]
" Washington..........	11 00 p m	[illegible]
" Charlottesville..........	3 00 a m	[illegible]
" Lynchburg..........	5 07 a m	[illegible]
" Richmond..........	2 30 a m	[illegible]
" Danville..........	8 05 a m	[illegible]
Ar. Greensboro..........	9 45 a m	[illegible]
Lv. Goldsboro..........	†5 00 p m	[illegible]
" Raleigh..........	*1 00 a m	[illegible]
" Durham..........	2 55 a m	[illegible]
Lv. Greensboro..........	*9 50 a m	[illegible]
" Salisbury..........	11 23 a m	[illegible]
" Charlotte..........	1 00 p m	[illegible]
" Gastonia..........	1 43 p m	[illegible]
Ar. Spartanburg..........	3 38 p m	[illegible]
Lv. Hot Springs..........	7 30 a m	[illegible]
" Asheville..........	9 05 a m	[illegible]
" Hendersonville..........	9 59 a m	[illegible]
Ar. Spartanburg..........	12 30 p m	[illegible]
Lv. Spartanburg..........	3 38 p m	[illegible]
" Greenville..........	4 46 p m	[illegible]
" Seneca..........	6 26 p m	[illegible]
" Toccoa..........	7 23 p m	[illegible]
" Cornelia..........	8 00 p m	[illegible]
Ar. Lulu..........	8 23 p m	[illegible]
" Athens..........	†10 25 p m	[illegible]
Lv. Gainesville..........	8 50 p m	[illegible]
Ar. Atlanta (city time)	9 40 p m	[illegible]

Headquarters
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Georgia Railroad,
Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern Railroad, and Union Point and White Plains Railroad.

General Order, No. 1. Augusta, Ga., June 7, 1890.
To All Agents: The Georgia State Troops Having Been Ordered to Assemble at
Camp Richmond,
near Augusta, Ga., for one week encampment, commencing on June 16, 1890; therefore, commencing June 14th, you are hereby ordered to sell to commands of 25 or more men, in uniform, Round Trip Tickets to Augusta, at one cent per mile distance traveled, issuing one party ticket for the entire command. Extreme limit of ticket, June 25th, inclusive. Sale of Tickets to commence for trains Nos. 2, 28, and 4, and connecting trains from branch lines June 14th, and continue until departure of No. 4, June 21st, inclusive.

You are also ordered to sell civilian's Round Trip Tickets at one fare. Tickets to be sold for trains Nos. 2, 28, and 4, and for all connecting trains on branch lines on June 14th, continuing sale until June 21st, inclusive, 1890. Extreme limit of return portion of tickets, June 25th, 1890. By order
E. R. DORSEY, Gen. Pass. Agent.
JOE W. WHITE, Traveling Passenger Agent.

GEORGIA'S REVENUES.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES ABOUT THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

How the Tobacco and Whisky Industries of Georgia Are Thriving—What the Collector's Books Will Show.

Georgia's internal revenue.

Have you ever fancied what an enormous pile it is?

The state is showing up with the largest income from the internal revenue this year than ever before and the figures that have been entered on the collector's books speak volumes for the increased industries in the way of distilling beer, spirits and the like.

Within a few days the collector will issue his annual report showing the amount of the income from each source of the internal taxes.

It is interesting reading to compare the figures with those of preceding years, and to note the wonderful gains that are resulting each year in this line.

The total amount of internal revenue obtained for the year 1889, ending July 1st of that year, was $436,119.14, while that of 1890, ending June 1st, was $431,841.93, and by the end of the year ending July 1st will reach nearly $500,000.

The past month of May brought the heaviest taxes ever known for that month, the total income being $76,168.93, while the year before for that month it was only $69,950.72.

During the last month of May, the beer tax was $3,954.38, while the year before that month it was $2,243.12; the tax on spirits was $28,644.30, while the year before for the same month it was only $23,463.00.

The tax on the manufacturing of cigars for May '90 amounted to $718.50, while the year before it amounted to $614.90.

All of these figures show how these industries are prospering in Georgia. The number of manufacturers of tobacco and cigars have increased somewhat, while the number of distillers of beer and whisky have increased in great proportions.

HONORING AN ATLANTIAN.

A Presentation to Captain E. S. Gay in Richmond.

The Richmond Times of May 31 tells of an interesting gathering in that city, in which an Atlanta gentleman figured prominently. The Times says:

The banquet given last night by the Richmond survivors of G company, third battalion, C. S. A., was an elegant affair. It was in honor of the non-resident members of the company, who had attended the unveiling ceremonies of the Lee monument.

Sergeant John B. Purcell presided, and the blessing was asked by Rev. Frank Brooks, now of West Virginia. After the substantials of the menu had been discussed, Sergeant Purcell proposed the toasts.

"Our captain, Edward Gay, the cup to cheer, but not inebriate, and typifing our love and respect."

Sergeant Purcell then, in a touching speech, proceeded to take Captain Gay by surprise by handing him a solid silver, gold-lined cup, bearing the following inscription:

Presented to
Captain Edward S. Gay,
Third Virginia Battalion, C. S. A.,
by the surviving members of his old company,
May 29, 1890.

Captain Gay, now of Atlanta, Ga., who sat on the chairman's right, arose and made a most feeling and eloquent speech.

The next toast was "Company G," which met with a sparkling response from Lieutenant Randolph, now of New York.

The third toast was "The metropolitan city of Virginia. She gained immortal glory in war, and is the synonym of steady progress in peace."

To this Private Charles F. Taylor responded in earnest and stirring remarks.

The fourth toast was the demonstration of Thursday—

"Bronze and granite, though the unveiled structure be,
His fame embeded in eternity,
Will live when rock and metal are in dust."

Rev. Frank Brooks, in respondiug to the above, made a burning and eloquent speech.

The fifth toast, "The company's dead," was drank standing, and in silence.

The sixth and last regular toast was: "The bad boys of she company: They never flunked and never lied. Because they never knowed how." Responded to in a witty speech by James W. Gibbons.

Volunteer toasts were responded to and reminiscences related by George J. Davidson, William M. Hill, G. Percy Hawes, W. R. Tyree and most every member present.

The last toast of the evening was proposed by Captain Gay, to Private Roscoe Chesterman, who he held up as a model private—a man whom even unmerited punishment never affected in his line of duty. There were about twenty present, and the order, "break ranks," was given at a late hour.

THE ROBERT CASE.

Judge Van Epps Decides to Allow Him to Remain at the Infirmary.

Yesterday morning Dr. Griffin, county physician, and Drs. Gaston and Parks, J. H. Robert's physicians, appeared before Judge Van Epps to testify as to the condition of Robert.

Dr. Griffin testified that, in his opinion, Robert was able to be sent to jail or anywhere else in the discretion of the court.

Mr. W. W. Clark, attorney for Robert, introduced Drs. Gaston and Parks, who each testified that, in their opinion, it would be extremely dangerous to remove Robert from the hospital, as he had not recovered from the nervous shock, and although the most alarming symptoms of inflammation were not apparent, they feared that any undue excitement might cause a return of the violent symptoms.

Bailiff Merritt, who has been attending Robert as a guard since his confinement at the infirmary, stated that he was delirious Monday night, and it took both Merritt and Mr. Brown to keep him on the bed at times.

In the face of these facts Judge Van Epps asked Dr. Gaston to inform the court as to how long it would be before the prisoner could be removed.

Dr. Gaston said that he thought it would be from ten to fifteen days, and Judge Van Epps decided that in the interests of humanity the prisoner should remain at the infirmary until sufficiently recovered to be sent to jail without endangering his life.

MR. HOLLISTER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mr. R. G. Hollister occurred at the residence of his son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Redus, No. 263 Washington street, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

It was largely attended by the many friends of Mr. Hollister and his family, who had known and respected him for his many excellent qualities during his long residence in the city. The remains were shipped to Savannah at 7:20 o'clock, where the interment will occur today.

The Western and Atlantic's Splendid Showing

The monthly reports of the Western and Atlantic railroad company for the month of May just past show that both its passenger and its freight receipts were greater than those of any month of May since the road was leased in 1870.

These facts and the additional ones that the road now has strong and fierce competition where it formerly had none, and that it has practically no accidents of a serious character, are a high compliment to its management.

Wanted.—A good appetite. You can have it easy enough by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It tones the digestion and cures sick headache.

Motes's Club Photographs.

Call at once and get a set of club tickets, or you will be too late. They are going rapidly. Only a limited number issued. tf

HER HUSBAND SKIPPED,

And Mrs. Ellis Tells That He Carried Some Money With Him.

Gone with seven hundred dollars,

Such is the story of a runaway husband, which comes from Bellwood, and is to the effect that Mrs. Ellis is on the trail of her absent husband, who, she claims, left with seven hundred dollars of her money.

She says that some days ago she sold some property for $1,700 and put the money away.

On Monday evening George Ellis went home, so his wife says, and like the famed McGinty, dressed in his best suit of clothes, claiming that he had to serve as juror in a case before the coroner.

He has not been seen at home since.

On counting her money Mrs. Ellis claims she finds that it is minus $700. She says she knows her husband has taken it, for he ran away once before with her dairy wagon, but was brought back.

She says she wants to get her money back and to see her husband put in the chain-gang.

A HEAVY PENALTY.

A Bar-Keeper Before Recorder Kontz Yesterday.

John G. Schmidt, one of the three men arrested a few days ago charged with selling whisky on a beer license, was tried before Recorder Kontz yesterday.

Schmidt was found guilty as charged.

Recorder Kontz imposed a penalty that is likely to call a halt to such cases. His sentence was a fine of one hundred dollars and thirty days on the public works, with no alternative. Schmidt's license was also revoked.

Schmidt gave bond for $200 and will appeal his cause to the city court.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

The Horse Guard Resolve About Their Richmond Trip.

The following resolutions of the Governor's Horse Guard will explain themselves!

ARMORY GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD, ATLANTA, Ga., June 6, 1890.—Whereas, This company recently visited the city of Richmond, Va., to participate in the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Robert E. Lee monument, and were met by committees from the Stuart Horse Guard and the staff of Governor McKinley with cordial greetings and other courteous attentions; and

Whereas, On the day of the unveiling, Messrs. F. H. Rahen, Gentry Bros. and Peter Paul, friends of Captain John A. Miller, tendered for the use of the company a complement of splendid horses, rendering us prominent as being the best mounted troop in all that grandest pageant ever witnessed on southern soil; therefore, be it

Resolved, That for these distinguished favors we are profoundly grateful, and we will esteem it an honor to be permitted to reciprocate the same when and wherever an opportunity is afforded us.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions be made part of the records of this company, published in the city papers and a copy each be sent to Mr. F. H. Rahen, Messrs. Gentry Bros. and Mr. Peter Paul by our secretary.

ASA G. CANDLER,
F. B. LAW,
V. V. BULLOCK,
Committee.

A Contractor's Death.

Yesterday Mr. M. L. Ruff, a well-known contractor, died at his home in Smyrna. He leaves a family and a host of friends to mourn his loss. His death was caused by typhoid pneumonia.

The funeral will occur this afternoon at Smyrna.

A Sad Death.

Yesterday evening little Frank Herbert Turner, the sixteen months old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Turner, died at their home No. 197 East Hunter street. Mr. Turner is an employe of THE CONSTITUTION, and he and his wife have the sympathies of a host of friends in their bereavement. The child was a bright little boy and his death is a sad loss to his parents. The funeral will occur today.

Ed. L. Grant,

Sign Painter, 53 Peachtree, 'phone 604. Signs and banners made and shipped anywhere. Glass, board and wall advertising signs. ap14-d1y

A New Departure.

Real Irish linen note paper, ruled or unruled, with envelopes to match, sold by the pound at John M. Miller's, 31 Maritta strtet. dtf

Keep Cool, and Save Money

by buying your hammocks at Thornton's, 28 Whitehall. tf

Removal.

DR. JOHN Z. LAWSHE, HOMOEOPATHIST, has removed his office to No. 45 North Forsyth street, corner Luckie street. jn1-1m-sun wed fri

Battle of Gettysburg

That is now on exhibition at Grant park, will on next Monday, leave for Rome, Ga. 6-10-tf

Excelsior Steam Laundry.

The Excelsior Steam Laundry have leased the large three-story building at 47 Decatur street, and have what might be said to be the best equipped laundry establishment in the south. They are prepared to do the very best work. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. Greatest care taken with goods. Give them a trial. ap 25 d1y

Picture Frames

made to order at Thornton's, 28 Whitehall street. tf

W. F. Parkhurst.

Building, paving, sewer and hollow, pressed and fancy brick, brick window facings, etc., car load lots. 27½ Whitehall st. may13-dtf

The New Fast Line to Chicago.

The extension of the Monon route via Burgin, Ky., and Chattanooga opens up a short cut to Chicago and the northwest through Louisville and the entire blue grass region. Finest equipment of Pullman vestibule buffet sleepers and chair cars. Inquire of you ticket agent. mch1-tf

Send Orders for Hammocks

and croquet sets, to Thornton, 28 Whitehall street. tf

This is the Latest.

If you desire to be in good form use the real Irish linen note paper, ruled or unruled, sold by the pound at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. dtf

Ladies' Fine Stationery

at Thornton's. tf

Money Made by Buying

your note paper by the pound from John M. Miller 31 Marietta street. dtf

A Novelty.

Irish linen note paper sold by the pound with envelopes to match at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. dtf

New Style Note Paper.

Real Irish linen note paper put up in pound packages, ruled or unruled, with envelopes to match. It will save you money. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. dtf

John M. Miller

is the first to introduce the pound package note paper, ruled or unruled, dtf

FUNERAL NOTICE.

TURNER—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Turner are requested to attend the funeral of their infant son, Frank Herbert, from their residence, 197 East Hunter street today, at 3 o'clock p. m. Interment at Oakland Cemetary,

PERSONAL.

DANIEL & PENDERGRASS, furniture, wall paper, window shades. 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77

DR. H. M. SMITH, Edgewood. Diseases of children a specialty. 1w

DR. J. P. HUNTLEY, dentist, 63 Washington street, specialist. Teeth without plates. sun wed

THE Hon. Thomas Jennings, mayor of West Point, Ga., was in the city yesterday. He says the health and morals of his berg are excellent, and the town is lively as can be. The only thing they need now is a park to keep their animals in. They have a fine lot of row-boats on the river, and a nice little steamer.

MEETINGS.

Empire Encampment, No. 12, I. O. O. F.

To the Officers and Members of Empire Encampment: There will be a called meeting tonight, June 11, 1890, for confering degrees. Let all Patriarchs out for degrees be present.

By order J. R. Gregg, Chief Patriarch.
AMOS BAKER, Scribe.

FOR BLACKMAIL.

SCHEME OF A CINCINNATI MAN TO DEFRAUD HIS SUBSCRIBERS.

Captain Couch Returns From Cincinnati After an Unsuccessful Effort to Bring to Atlanta W. H. Sloane.

Indicted by the grand jury of Fulton county.

And on a charge of blackmail.

That is what carried Captain E. F. Couch to Cincinnati, in search of W. H. Sloane, proprietor of the "Ledger and Financial Register," published in that city.

All that saved Sloane from being brought to Atlanta to answer to the charge before a Fulton county jury was the fact that Captain Couch was unable to prove that Sloane had ever been in Georgia.

As it is, Sloane is under bond to answer to a similar charge in Dayton, Ohio.

HIS METHODS.

W. H. Sloane's Ledger and Financial Register is a publication that depends on the subscriptions of financial and professional men for a living.

Sloane obtains the names of men who wish to advertise extensively, and publishes their cards in his Register at a stipulated price.

So far, so good.

But when he falls out with one of his patrons, he resorts to a very questionable method of securing the amount of his claims.

He issues circulars on which are printed, in the case of lawyers, a list of the charges for which an attorney may be expelled from the bar, with the name of the alleged delinquent on them.

Among these are "habitual drunkenness," "failure to turn over money collected, etc." and away down towards the bottom, "failing to pay dues."

He does not state for what special offense this particular person is liable to expulsion, but leaves the public to guess at the crime committed.

ATLANTA LAWYERS KICKED.

He had a disagreement with five prominent attorneys of Atlanta, every one of whom was amply able to meet all claims against him.

He issued a lot of those circulars, and sent them all over the state, and in a letter to one of the gentlemen, he said that he intended to pursue the same course so long "as the directories held out."

The result was a good deal of indignation, and the presentation of Sloane to the grand jury on a charge of criminal libel.

The grand jury found true bills in five cases, and Captain Couch, representing the city court of Atlanta, went to Cincinnati to arrest Sloane and bring him to Atlanta for trial.

The case came up before Judge Shroder, in Cincinnati, but because Captain Couch was unable to prove that Sloane had ever been in Georgia, it was dismissed.

Ex-Governor J. B. Foraker offered as counsel for Sloane, and Captain Couch says that the contest was an exceedingly warm one.

As a last resort Captain Couch asked for requisition papers, but these were also denied on the same grounds, and he was forced to return without his man.

The case will prove a very interesting one to patrons of such publications, and will probably put professional men on their guard in dealing with such concerns.

Chills and fever clung to me eleven months. Quinine did me no good. Two bottles of Smith's Tonic Syrup made me sound and well.—Chas. Pepper, No. 12 Ferdinand street, New Orleans, La.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Indication for tomorrow: Fair; light rain on coast and in North Georgia; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
ATLANTA, Ga., June 10.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Taken at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

(Local Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.	Barom.	Therm.	Dw. Pt.	Direct'n.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
7 a m	30.27	73	67	S	4	.43	Cloudy
7 p m	30.18	80	64	SW	4	.00	Cloudy

Maximum Thermometer........87
Minimum Thermometer........65
Total Rainfall........43

COTTON BELT BULLETIN.

Observation taken at 6 p. m. 75th meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Maximum Temp'rature	Minimum Temperature	Rainfall....
Atlanta	87	65	.43
Cartersville	86	66	.60
Columbus	86	72	.04
Chattanooga	80	68	.60
Gainesville	80	54	.10
Greenville	84	66	.08
Griffin	90	70	.00
Macon	88	64	.00
Newnan	88	54	.22
Spartanburg	82	68	.40
Toccoa	82	64	.95
West Point	*	*	*

*Missing.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Observer.

Crying all the time. Poor child, I know what makes you so peevish and cross. Mother must get you a box of those sweet little candies called Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

ROUGH ON DIRT Family Soap. Pure, solid, lasting.

Bradycrotine cured headaches for John Flannery, Savannah, Ga.

KEMPTON & CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 6 E. Alabama St.

$1500—BEAUTIFUL WASHINGTON ST. corner lot, 50x150 to an alley; easy terms.

$2,500—6-room Capitol avenue residence; lot 50x200.

$1,200—On easy terms, for most desirable Copenhill lot.

$1,000—For the prettiest lot on Crew street.

$1,500—For vacant Capital avenue lot; belgian block, sidewalk, etc.

$6,000—For an elegant 8-room W. Baker st. residence; latest modern improvements.

$1,000—For 158x150 Edgewood lot; well shaded.

$5,000—For large r. h., Capitol avenue corner lot; shady side of street.

$2,550—By installments, for an attractive Houston street home.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the June term, 1890, will be sold before the court-house door of said county on the first Tuesday in July, 1890, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of the estate of Lucy L. Wright, deceased, to-wit: An interest in a bond for title to the following described land, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot 76 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, situated as follows: Beginning on the west side of Pryor street at a point 100 feet south of Crumley street, and running thence south 50 feet, thence west 160 feet to an alley, thence north 50 feet, thence east 160 feet to the beginning point, being lot 26 of Capital City Land and Improvement company on Pryor street; said interest being $1,000 of the purchase money paid, and $600 due with interest from the 23d day of January, 1889. Sold for the purpose of distribution. Terms cash.

JAMES T. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
KEMPTON & CUNNINGHAM, Auctioneers,
June 3 10 17 24.

STILSON,

JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR PRINTING, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE,)
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.

Consult them before placing your o'ders.

N. C. SPENCE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CARRIAGES,

81 and 83 Decatur St.

I have a large lot of fine PHAETONS, new and second-hand, fine hand-made and eastern made. The best and latest styles at BOTTOM PRICES. All work guaranteed. may14—d3m

DR. BOWES & CO

Southern Medical Dispensary.

21-2 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.
(Over Jacobs' Pharmacy)

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impaired vital energy, despondency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safety and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis and all of its terrible results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blotches, sore or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula, erysipelis permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, frequent and burning urine, gonorrhea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE permanently cured without any cutting or caustics, or dialation or interruption of business or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED.

A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies.

Dr. Bowes is a graduate of the great University of Michigan, of twenty year's experience, and is strictly reliable. Send six cents in stamps for "Perfect Question List" and book on diseases of men. Enclose stamps for reply to your letter. Call on or address DR. BOWES & CO., 2½ Marietta, St., Atlanta, Ga.

References: Constitution, Jacobs' Pharmacy Co. dec7 d1y nrm

MOTHER PUTNAM'S
BLACKBERRY
OWN
CORDIAL

CURES

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Malaria and all Bowel Complaints. Leading physicians prescribe it for Adults and children.

Sold by all Liquor Dealers.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY

B. & B.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 46 and 50 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. jn1 d1y

IT WILL CURE YOU.

Opelika Mineral Water, at Opelika, Ala., Is Effecting Wonderful Cures.

This water, discovered several months ago, is one of the finest waters ever offered to the public. It is found upon careful analysis to contain curative properties that are simply marvelous. It is a sure cure for indigestion, impure blood, and all kindred diseases. We do not claim that it is a cure-all, but we know that for indigestion, dyspepsia and for all blood troubles, it has no equal.

LOUIS CHERRY, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—I would believe Judge J. J. Abercrombie just as soon as anyone living. I have known him for twenty-five years in Georgia. His record is clear and unimpeachable.

W. A. COBB, of Georgia.

From Judge F. C. Slappy.

OPELIKA, ALA., Feb. 20, 1890.

LOUIS CHERRY, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of the Opelika Mineral Water. For three years I had blood poison and rheumatism. My hands were almost a solid sore from impure blood. After using the water for three weeks my hands are well and my health is better than for years. Dr. Lupton, the State Chemist, who analyzed this water, told me it was the best medicinal water he ever analyzed. If this testimonial can be of use to you, you can use it. I am seventy-four years old, and this water is the best blood purifier I ever saw. It will give you an appetite when everything else fails. F. C. SLAPPY.

From J. W. R. Williams, M. D.

MR. LOUIS CHERRY:

DEAR SIR—Having had many of my paients to use the Opelika Mineral Water from your well, I take pleasure in adding my testimony to its utility in many forms of dyspepsia and weak digestion. I do not know a superior Mineral Water to this from your well in a tonic condition of the stomach and bowels.

Persons who have run the gauntlet of the various patent nostrums and routine stomach prescriptions of the day will find in this water a relief that will surprise them. Respectfully,

J. W. R. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Send for circular and other information to LOUIS CHERRY, Opelika, Ala.

may23-d1m

Simply Holding His Own

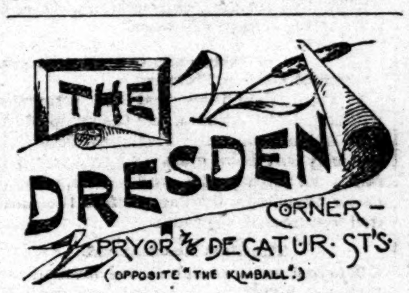
Is the pleasant pastime this brother is engaged in. I have been doing more than this. This remark refers only to the immense trade I have had this season. Every month this year has shown a handsome increase. I can't afford to fall behind the "dead line" this month. For this reason I have prepared an immense stock of hot weather clothing, Alpacas, Sicillians, Serges, all colors and prices. You will find what you want in seasonable clothing at the right prices.

GEORGE MUSE,
Clothier, 38 Whitehall Street.

Roy's

Blood Purifier

For the cure of Scrofulous Sores, Scrofulous Ulcers, Scrofulous Humor, and all scrofulous diseases, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Contageous Blood Poison, Ulcerous Sores, diseases of the Scalp, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Camp Itch, Blotches, Pustules, Tetter, Pimples, Pain in the Bones, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Boils, Eczema Rheumatism, Constitutional Blood Poison. Mercurial Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, General Debility and all diseases arising from impure Blood or Hereditary Taint. Sold by retail druggists. Price $1. Roy Remedy Co., Atlanta, Ga.



We have received a large assortment of Garden Vases, fancy Flower Pots, Calla Lily Pots, Umbrellas and Cuspidors, which are very attractive and will be sold very low. The Garden Vases are particularly attractive, and cost a great deal less than the domestic terra cotta ones.

In Rose Jars we had a big run last week, but we were equal to the emergency. We have still a nice assortment in the various sizes, and intending purchasers better make haste before the supply is exhausted.

We still offer our FLY FANS at the low price of $2 each. What comfort this small outlay of money can buy, can be evidenced by those who are the possessors of one or more of these little machines.

Our assortment of everything appertaining to the China, Crockery and Glassware business is very complete, and it will be our aim to please the public by selling the best goods at the lowest prices and by prompt attention. Respectfully,

L. A. MUELLER.

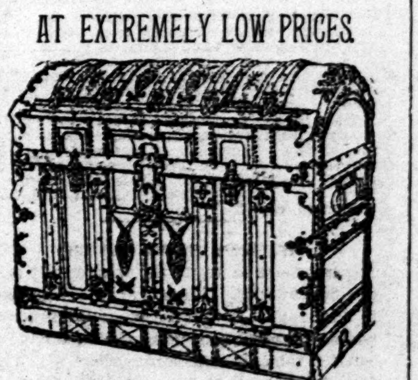
Agents for GATE CITY STONE FILTERS, the only reliable Filter in the market.

Atlanta Trunk Factory!

Is now making finest line of

TRUNKS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.



Merchants, now is the time to supply yourselves with sample Cases, Valises and Clab-Bags. Special attention given to repairing.

LIEBERMAN & KUFMANN

92 Whitehall.

GEORGE WADDELL VS. ROSA WADDELL.—No. 120 Fall term 1890.—Libel for divorce. Fulton superior court.—Defendant is hereby commanded to be and appear at the next term of Fulton superior court, which convenes on first Monday in September, 1890, to answer this case. Witness Hon. Marshall J. Clarke, judge, this May 24th, 1890.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk S. C. Fulton County, Ga.
W. T. MOYERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
may 29 ju 5 19 july 10

RAILROAD COMMISSION TARIFFS.

SEND 15 CENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION JOB Office and receive a copy of the classification of freight and passenger rates by the Georgia Railroad Commission revised to Merch 1st. This pamphlet will tell you the rate per 100 pounds to be charged by the railroads on any commodity, and is of great value to merchants.

mar16dt

J. A. Anderson & Co.

SUMMER CLOTHING

We have about 1,000 Suits, made this season of the latest styles and patterns. Why they do not sell no man can discover. We are determined they shall go this week.

Instead of $22 and $18

We now offer them at

$18 and $15

and predict they will be instantly bought by 1,000 intelligent men who know a good thing when they see it. We have reduced our

Boys' and Children's Suits

25 PER CENT.

Our immense stock of Neckwear Underwear, Flannel, Cheviot and Silk Shirts is beautiful.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall Street.

SAM'L W. GOODE. ALBERT L. BECK.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S

Real Estate Offers

FOR TODAY!

$6,000 for beautiful Peachtree lot, 62x220 feet, high and level.

$5,000 for choice Whitehall street house of six rooms, water and gas and outhouses. Lot 75x180 feet. Liberal terms.

$2,100 for Edgewood lot containing three-fourths acre fronting on Georgia railroad 100 feet and facing Inman park.

$1,200 for neat 4-room cottage, on corner lot, 80x90 feet, on Fair street, not far from Walker Street school. Rents $10 a month. A small cash payment and easy monthly instalments will get it if taken quickly.

$50 a front foot for the handsome piece of ground on West Peachtree street, 200x200 feet. Liberal terms.

$65 per acre for 11¼ acres, about 4½ miles from the carshed and near the new belt railroad. Good building site. Running water. Very easy terms.

$250 each for a number of very fine lots 50x150 feet each, near Marietta road and Van Winkle's. Good neighborhood.

$150 to $175 for a number of very desirable vacant lots on Curran and Hampton streets, near Emmett street, and just east of Marietta street, at the end of the car line. They are high and level and are in a locality that is improving very rapidly, and where houses will rent as quick as they are built. Terms—One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, 8 per cent interest. You can make no better small investment than this.

$2,750 for a fine Powers street lot, 60x120 feet. Elevated and level. Splendid improvements going up all around it. The street is wide and will be paved with belgian blocks this year and at no expense to the purchaser. Spring street and the electric car line less than 200 feet distant. Easy terms. The best and most centrally located residence lot on the market for the price.

$1,500 on easy payments for the high, level lot, 60x90 feet, close in, on Simpson street, one-half block from Spring street and electric car line. Very cheap.

$11,500 for that splendid home No. 201 Peachtree street, this side the Hill monument, 2-story, 10-room frame house on lot, 50x200 feet, with side alley.

$6,500 for beautiful Forest avenue home. New 2-story frame house, handsomely finished; lot 100x190 to alley.

$2,600 for choice West End cottage; new, five rooms, wide hall and verandas; lot 58x250 feet; strictly first-class locality, and only ½ block from Gordon street and car line. Terms, only $500 cash, and balance easy monthly instalments.

$1,000 to $1,500 an acre for the most beautiful lots on Peachtree road, in front of the English property, this side of the Belt railroad and just beyond the junction of the two Peachtrees; front 200 feet each, are covered with magnificent forest oaks, and are the nearest in of any lots for sale on this most popular street after leaving Wilson avenue. Liberal terms.

$250 each for beautiful Edgewood lots 75x185 feet. Each on good street in fine locality, and only two hundred feet from the main Decatur wagon road, and within easy walking distance of the Edgewood electric cars. Very easy terms.

$4,000 for the finest piece of ground at Edgewood. Corner lot 150x700 feet. Beautiful grove. Part of the Binder property. Easy terms.

$1,250 for Forest ave. lot 50x150 feet to alley. Lies high and level and is very cheap. Don't lose it.

$2,750 for cosy cottage on corner lot on Pine st. Easy instalments.

$5,500 for choice renting property, centrally located on E. Ellis st. Money in this. Call for particulars.

$1,100 for beautiful acre corner lot 100x[illegible] feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Cor[illegible] home and within a few steps of Grant pa[illegible] Little Switzerland and the dummy line. Very [illegible]. Beautiful trees; fine neighborhood.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquor

CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, DEMIJOHNS JUGS, FLASKS, CORKS AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

Fine Wines, Brandies, Rums and Whiskies made a specialty of. Also Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Shot and other Ammunitions. Grass, Clover, Millet, Corn and other Field Seeds. Irish Potatoes, Onion Sets, English Peas, Bush and Cornfield Beans. Also nearly all such garden seeds as are sown in this section of country. Fresh and genuine. I yet keep up the name of keeping nearly everything. 100 empty wine and spirit barrels for sale. Prices reasonable. TERMS CASH.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for the erection of the city hall, and also for the additions and alterations of the public school buildings at Americus, Ga., until the 20th of June, 1890. The drawings and specifications can be seen at the office of the chairman of the building committee at Americus, Ga., or at the office of the architect, G. L. Norrman, Atlanta, Ga.

P. H. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
Americus, Ga. jn1d-td

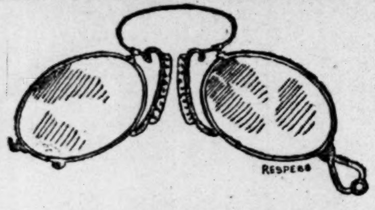
SOLE AGENTS

For the Celebrated Watches made by Patek Philippe & Co., of Geneva. The best watches made.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
Jewelers, 31 Whitehall Street.
top 1st col 8p

PILES Cured by your own hands. Itching, blind bleeding and protruding relieved at once, and a permanent cure guaranteed, by using DANIEL WOLF'S MEXICAN PILE CURE, 50c; Druggists or mail. Manufactured by Mexican Pile Cure Company, Fitten building, Atlanta, Ga. Other remedies relieve; ours cures without pain.
march 19—dtf

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.



Mr. B. W. Ballard, a practical Optican has charge of our Optical department.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMING YOUR EYES, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MAIER & BERKELE,
JEWELERS.
93 Whitehall street.
1st col 8p.

STUART'S
Gin and Buchu
—FOR THE—
Kidneys AND Bladder

Remedies are as plentiful as disease.

To know the right remedy is to know the road to health.

If you are sick you must determine the important question, what is the right medicine for your disease?

Where there is any Kidney, Bladder, or other urinary trouble, **Stuart's Gin and Buchu** is the remedy you should take. It gives prompt relief.

Always load with reference to the kind of game you hunt. The same rule applies to disease. If you have toothache don't take Epsom salts, but if you have any affections peculiar to the urinary organs, **Stuart's Gin and Buchu** is a rifle shot.

Beware of good-for-everything remedies. No medicine will cure all diseases. **Stuart's Gin and Buchu** is a scientific preparation—prepared only for troubles peculiar to the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary tract, or are caused by their derangement. For these troubles it is a remedy you can rely on. It always does the work.

Sold by all druggists. nrm

ANSLEY BROS.,
Real Estate Agents,
10 E. Alabama Street.

$2,000—Beautiful corner lot on Pulliam street 50x190, alley in rear, just three-quarters of a mile out.
$800—Nice lot on Ormond street, near Capitol avenue. This lot is a bargain.
$4,500—Nice South Pryor street house and lot nea Fair.
$2,500—Capitol avenue house and lot. The lot is nearly worth the money.
$3,500—Pulliam street house, 6 rooms, water and gas, lot 50x190 to alley; this must go.
$2,600—Corner lot at Inman park 100x190; this lot commands view of city and is nicely shaded.
$2,000—5-room house on corner lot on Calhoun street, lot 53x150, a nice cheap home.
$1,000—For property renting for $12 per month. Improvements new and in good order.
$4,500—Windsor street 7-room house, water and gas, nice lot, well shaded.
$2,250—6-room house and lot on Spring st.
$6,000—Peachtree lot 62x220; lies nicely.
$7,500—West Peachtree lot, nicely shaded, 100x200, paved street, the cheapest of all.
$1,600—Georgia avenue, between Washington and Capitol avenue, 50x150.
$6,000—Pretty Washington street home, this side of Crumley street, house of ten tooms and large lot.
$1,800—Capitol avenue lot 50x200, very pretty.
We have nice homes and vacant lots on all principal streets in the city and also some good bargains in suburban property. Call and examine our large lists.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

$3,000—For pretty home with five acres land, fine fruit, grapes, etc., near depot.
$2,300—7-room house, elegant lot; in good order.
We can beat them all on Decatur and Georgia road property and will gladly show our bargains at any time.
Office 10 E. Alabama street.

GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
AUGUSTA, GA., June 9th, 1890.

COMMENCING JUNE 15TH, this Company will place on sale

Family Tickets.
GOOD FOR FIFTY CONTINUOUS TRIPS
Between stations named, also intermediate

School Tickets
GOOD FOR 46 CONTINUOUS TRIPS,

Which will be sold at rates nomed and on conditions stated in commuters tariff. These tickets are additional to the commuter tickets heretofore on sale. These tickets will be sold by the Union Ticket Agent at Atlanta, and are good only within the runs of commuter to us.
E. R. DORSEY,
General Passenger Agent.

SMITH'S BLOOD SYRUP.

SMITH'S BLOOD SYRUP!

Take care of your blood and your health will take care of itself. If you are troubled with Boils, Eruptions, Tetter, etc., begin at once the use of Smith's Blood Syrup.

A positive cure for Scrofula, Syphilis, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and all cases of blood poison. A remedy for Nervous Prostration, General Debility and loss of energy and appetite. It acts gently on the liver and acts as a purifier and regulator.

Prepared by
JOHN B. DANIEL,
30 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
For sale by all druggists. june 7-dly.

TWO BIG CONVENTIONS

THE COTTON-SPINNERS AND BRICK MAKERS OF AMERICA.

They Will Likely Come to Atlanta to Hol Their Conventions—The Company's Invitation to the Associations.

American cotton-spinners.

They will commemorate the centennial year of cotton-spinning in Atlanta.

The suggestion has been quite warmly received by the cotton-spinners and the press in the cotton-manufacturing districts of the south, being regarded by all as a commendable plan.

The first cotton mill was erected in the year 1790, in Rhode Island, just one hundred years ago. This being the centennial year it was suggested some time ago by Mr. Z. H. Rice that the cotton-spinners commemorate the event by holding a national convention in Atlanta next fall during the Piedmont exposition.

This would not only give the cotton-spinners a favorable opportunity for holding their convention, but would also give them a splendid chance to witness, during the progress of the Piedmont exposition, some of the results of the boundless achievements of the new south.

It is fit and proper that the convention of cotton-spinners should be held in Atlanta, this being the central point of the south's great cotton regions, and there could be no better season chosen for the holding of this convention than where the south's greatest exposition is in session.

THE MANAGEMENT'S ACTION.

The management of the exposition has taken action on the matter of offering an inducement to cotton-spinners to hold their convention here.

Invitations will be tendered to every cotton-mill to make Atlanta the place of meeting, and steps will be taken to secure a great send-off for the cotton-spinners in this, the centennial year of their work.

Atlanta stands ready to back the exposition directors in this move, and it is thought that no doubt need be entertained but that this city will be the place for the centennial commemoration of the cotton-spinners of America.

THE BRICKMAKERS' CONVENTION.

The Exposition management has also sent an invitation to the secretary of the National Brickmakers' Association of America, asking that the next meeting be held in Atlanta.

Secretary Chas. Arnold, of the company, yesterday wrote to the association as follows:

We herewith take the liberty to invite you to hold your next meeting of the "National Brickmakers' association" within the boundary of this city, and during the time of our exposition. We hope that you will find it convenient to attend and bring your friends, that all may see and know of the material development and prosperity of the south.

We shall be only too glad to extend to you the courtesies of this company, and to welcome you here.

Be kind enough to favor us with an early reply, and believe us, very truly yours,

JAMES R. WYLIE,
President and General Manager.
CHARLES ARNOLD, Secretary.

It is more than likely that the convention will be held in Atlanta, and the prospects are that Atlanta and the Piedmont Exposition company will have great opportunities next fall to set forth to the world of industry to better advantage than ever before the unlimited resources of the south.

The Best Recommend.

The best recommend a skilled mechanic can give is a specimen of his workmanship and the most satisfactory recommendation for a medicine is its good effect. Now Smith's Tonic Syrup, made by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., has been used with good effect in many thousand instances. It needs no other recommend than this. It does every time what is expected of it. If used for chills and fever it cures as certainly and completely as water quenches thirst. In many localities it has almost altogether taken the place of quinine. It has surer effect on chills and fever than quinine, for it has cured many cases where quinine did no good, and then it never produces the after-effect quinine frequently has on the system, such as nausea in the stomach, headache, dizzy sensations, etc. When a person has once used it in place of quinine they will ever afterwards prefer it.

GREAT DANGER.

They Should Be Avoided—A Few Points in Regard to Them.

When the Creator in His wrath (or for His glory?) saw fit to expel His first creation, His own image, from the garden of Eden, He placed on them the curse of disease and death. In after generations He visited His chosen people with many "plagues for their disobedience," but of all the many ills He inflicted upon his fallen creation none are more painful, more loathsome, or more errible in its effects than fistula in ano; fearful in its ravages and dangerous to life, robbing one of all the pleasures of living. But, as in all other afflictions, He has given a remedy; science in its primitive state was unable to utilize the remedy without causing most intense suffering, and oftentimes leaving the victim in a condition much worse than at first. It was left for the progressive physicians of the present age to offer you a pleasant cure for this most unpleasant disease. You need no longer fear the "knife," with all its pain and dangers, for it is unnecessary. I have laid aside all harsh means and treat you by a rational treatment that when properly applied for a sufficient time will cure you. Have you fistula? If so, it is unnecessary to ask you if you wish to be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a severe operation, or are you wedded to the old belief that you cannot be cured without the crude and painful means formerly employed? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I offer you the very latest that science can give you. I have cured many by this rational method, and I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula. To all I say, do not let your timidity prevent you from availing yourself of this opportunity to obtain a cure. My arrangement for privacy are all you could wish. Promising to verify all my claims. Respectfully, DR. R. G. JACKSON,
47½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
sun wed fri no 3.

Woman's Health and Life

Depend more on regularity than on any or all causes combined. An actual or living death is the result of derangement of functions which makes wowan what she is; immediate relief is the only safeguard against wreck and ruin. In all cases of stoppage, delayed, painful or other irregularities, Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs involved. The most intelligent physicians use and prescribe it. Book to Woman mailed free. Write to The Bradfield Regulator Co., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all druggists.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, lemon, vanilla, almond, orange, etc., for flavoring ice cream, puddings, etc., have now been established for upwards of thirty years. Housewives should insist upon obtaining Burnett's and take no other, as they are undoubtedly the purest and best flavoring extracts in the market.

Business Men

will find a nice assortment of blank books and office stationery at Thornton's. tf

Read This.

I have issued a limited number of special rate club tickets for my fine cabinet photographs. All who will form clubs please call at once at my gallery and get tickets and instructions. The getter up of each club will be entitled to a fine large photograph or its value in cash if preferred.
tf C. W. MOTES.

The honor and integrity of the management of the Louisiana State Lottery company are now fully established all over the country. All who know anything about it, know that the drawings of the company are held with the utmost fairness and all prizes paid fully and promptly. Thousands are ready of their own knowledge to testify to this. The company's present charter has abou five years to run.

Pimples to Scrofula

Terrible skin and scalp disease. Psoriasis 8 years. Head, arms, and breast a solid scab. Best doctors and medicines fail. Cured by Cuticura at a cost of $3.75.

Cured by Cuticura

I used two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time I began the use of CUTICURA REMEDIES. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief, and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary, and, I began to think incurable, but it began to heal from the first application.
ARCHER RUSSELL, Deshler, Ohio.

A Grateful Mother.

I thank you for your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and feel that in doing so I might be able to save some person from a heavy doctor's bill, which I know it has done for me. My baby was seven weeks old when I began to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES for a disease which had spread itself all over its head and face. I was nearly distracted; had been to the doctor's, but got no satisfaction. Before two days' use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the scabs began to loosen, and in three weeks I could hardly believe that it was the baby I used to dread people seeing. He is perfectly cured, and has a beautifu growth of hair coming. I am very grateful to you
MRS. GEO. MOREMAN'
Verdun, Lower Lachine, Montreal, P. Q.

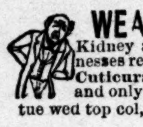
Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.



WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS, Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in in one minute by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster,** the first and only pain-killing plaster.
tue wed top col, n r m, 2, 4, 5, 8 p

A. J. WEST. H. F. WEST

A. J. WEST & CO.,
Real Estate and Loans.
PRYOR ST., - - KIMBALL HOUSE.

46x225 feet, on Fort street, side alley, with two 2-room houses, renting for $5 each. Two 4-room houses, renting for $7 each. One 4-room house, renting for $8 each. All the above for $3,000.
106x120—Corner Highland avenue and Howell sts. Electric cars in front. Four new 3-room houses, renting for $6 each. $3,000.
100x160—Edgewood avenue through to Raspberry street, with six houses, renting for $36 per month. $6,000.
100x90—Edgewood avenue, with two houses, renting $16 per month. $5,000.
54x180 feet, on Johnston avenue, with one 4-room house and one 3-room house. $2,700.
Lot 75x200, corner Fifth and Juniper sts. First-class in every particular. $5,000.
Business property, Pryor st., $400 per front foot.
Lot 50x127—East Pine st., near Spring. $1,500.
Lot 50x190—West Pine, at a bargain.
Vacant lot, north side of Angier avenue, 50x255. $1,750.
Bargains in new home, on West Kimball st., near Technological school. $1,700.
Lots on Cherry st., near car line. $900.
Bargain in a lot on Plum street. $800.
75x200—Juniper street. $3,500.
3 1-3 acres, West Peachtree st. $5,000.
100x400—Near junction two Peachtrees. $3,000.
163x269 feet, Bowden st., near Peachtree. $4,250.
300 feet front, on West Pine. $3,000.
Handsome residence, corner Powers and Scott sts., lot 110x120. $14,000.
No. 20 Williams st., 3-room house, lot 50x190. $2,500.
No. 29 Williams st., 50x90; 7-room house. $3,000.
Peachtree st. lot, corner Peachtree and Sixth sts., 100x210. $12,500.
11 lots, 25x80, in good locality. $1,500 for all.
Ponce de Leon Circle lot, 167x492. $11,000.
52x120—Spring st., near Hunnicutt. $2,100.
Lots near Van Winkle's new works. $250, $175 and $300 each.

On our books we have some very choice central property which we cannot advertise.

We have property of all kinds everywhere, and we invite you to come around and let us tell you what we have. We keep good teams and men ready to show you around if you want to buy.

If you want to sell, bring in description of your property.

Money to loan on real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO.

W. A. Webster & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
— AND —
LOANS

We have money to loan at 6, 6½, 7 and 7½ per cent on Atlanta property. We have for sale a very fine piece of central business property, vacant, on which we will loan money to improve.

W. A. WEBSTER & CO.,
17½ Peachtree Street.
may18-d3m 8p

Mantels,
Stairwork,
Officework,
Interior Finish,
Exterior,
Mouldings.
Seasoned,
Oak,
Ash,
Cherry,
Walnut,
Pine,
Poplar,
Beech,
Gum.

MAY MANTEL CO.
(Successors to George S. May & Co,)
141 West Mitchell St.

Carrollton Public Schools.

AN EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR teachers' places and for principal in the Public Schools of Carrollton Ga., for 1890 and '91, will be held in the Public School Building in said place, July 3d, 1890, 8 o'clock a. m.

Applicants for places in the colored school will be examined July 4th at same place.

By order of committee on examination, etc,
W. F. BROWN,
Sec'y Board.

G. W. ADAIR.
REAL ESTATE.
FOR RENT.

I have for rent 6 first-class houses furnished. Will rent for 3, 4 or 6 months. Parties wanting to leave the hotels for the summer can get suited in a nice home by calling and examining my list.

One 82-room central boarding house, cheap to a good tenant.

Nice residences and cottages on Cain, Washington, Ivy, Luckie, Pulliam, Boulevard, Pryor, North Avenue, Butler, Peters, Fulton, Jenkins, Markham, West Peachtree, Orange, Windsor, Thompson, Randolph, Doane and other streets.

OFFICES in Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. building, capitol building and other nice buildings.

STORES on Marietta, Forsyth and other streets and in old capitol building.

Call and see me if you want to rent.

G. W. Adair.
June 8-tf-8p

GEORGE WARE. | JOHN S. OWENS.
WARE & OWENS,
Real Estate Bargains.

$1,000, 4-r house, new and neat, well shaded, rents well.
$1,500, 4-r cottage on Fort street, near Edgewood avenue, 40x125 with alley at side, room enough for another house, rents for $12 per month.
$3,000, No. 184 Courtland avenue, 6-r house, gas, belgian blocks, electric car line, close in, nicely papered, in good condition.
$1,250. Here is something cheap, 125x115, Inman avenue, lays well, can sub-divide and make a snug little profit.
$2,000, 150x150, North avenue, corner lot, lies well and is cheaper by half than anything in vicinity.
$850, new 3-r cottage, corner lot, rents for $10 per month; $75 cash, balance to suit purchaser.
$2,500 E. Simpson street, new 4-r cottage, nice lot, close to electric car on Spring street, in perfect repair.
$5,000, W. Peachtree, 50x187½, lays well, only a few such lots left and if you want a home on this beautiful street now is the time.
$1,500, Hilliard street, on electric car line, 56x178, lays beautifully.
$3,000 buys the prettiest 5-r cottage on Calhoun street near Merrits avenue, water and gas, beautifully finished.
$6,000, W. Baker, 8-r house, with all modern conveniences, 55x168, no more desirable location can be found in the city.
$1,850, Pryor street, this side Georgia avenue, east front, runs back to an alley. This is a gem.
$2,100, 67x128, Jackson street, lot near Houston street; no part of the city is improving more rapidly than this street.
$1,850, 64x190, Park street, West End, near Dr. Alexander's.
$4,000 will buy a typical cottage home on Boulevard, with all modern improvements, large lot, stables, etc., new and elegantly finished inside and out.
$1,300, Irwin street, 50x200, to 15 foot alley, between Jackson and Boulevard.
$1,000, Young street, 52x150, shaded and level.
$1,850, Forest avenue, corner lot, lays beautifully, near Jackson street, nice place for elegant home.
$1,650, Calhoun street, between Currier and Pine, 50x150, east front.
$1,000, No. 25 N. Bell street, 4-r house, front and rear verandas.
$3,000, 94x406, Gordon street, West End, on car line and in fine neighborhood.

WARE & OWENS,
21 Marietta, Cor. Broad street.

Sand. Sand. Sand.

We make the sand business a specialty, and can supply you promptly in small lots, delivered in any part of the city, and also by carload on cars.

Stone. Stone. Stone.

Estimates given on any kind of stone-work on application.

We also do grading, and take all kinds of railroad contracts.

LIDDELL & JOHNSON,
Telephone 287. 12 Loyd St., Atlanta, Ga.
may 31 d6m 8p

CUSTOM SHOE DEPARTMENT

My force in this department having been increased yesterday by the arrival of two English shoe-makers, I am now prepared to make shoes promptly. I employ none but New York and English shoe-makers who, having served in the best English and American shops, are able to turn out shoes unexcelled by any.

REPAIRING.

In connection with above I am running a repair shop where half-soling and mending will receive prompt attention.

SHOE FACTS.

Low and high shoes cheap, and fine shoes for little, big, old and young—not at "cost"—but prices satisfactory to you and myself.

JOHN M. MOORE,
33 Peachtree St.
1y

Scott & Liebman, Real Estate Agents, 20 Peachtree Street.

6-R H, NELSON STREET, CORNER LOT, $1,500.

Nine-room house, Decatur, Ga., near depot, about two acres, $3,750.

Two eight-room brick houses on corner central lot, for $2,000.

Five acres in Edgewood, central, cheap at $5,000.

Twenty acres, suburban, to exchange for city property.

100x200 feet on Washington street for sale cheap.

150x190 feet, improved nicely, on Washington street, for sale.

Two B houses on large lot, McDaniel street, for sale.

Capitol avenue corner, business property, cheap at $5,500.

40x100 feet on Peters, between Pryor and Loyd, for $3,500.

Three lots, 40x120 each, improved nicely, renting for $30 per month, for $2,900.

100x200 feet, vacant, on Moore street, for $1,650.

Manufacturing site on Marietta street, nearly one-half acre, $3,850.

Two lots, 53x165, one improved and one vacant, four-room house, Fortress avenue, $2,200, one-third cash, balance easy.

60x110 feet, Collins street, improved $7,500, cheap.

Do not forget about farms; we have several; some of them can be bought for less than they are worth. We have several places near the city suitable for sub-dividing. We have some vacant land at Edgewood, convenient to both electric lines, that can be bought and sold to parties who will be connected with the Atlanta Car Works. We have several nice places for rent, and we want more houses for rent. We still negotiate loans for other people. If you need some money and are willing to give us a chance we believe we can get it for you. We have some nice building lots at Clarkston; we will sell one or all of them if the people want them. We have property vacant moderately and elegantly improved, and in many cases parties know their value and will sell. Call and see us. Scott & Liebman, 20 Peachtree street.

PRINTING PRESSES,
TYPE CASES, STANDS, INK, ETC.
Perfect Goods, Bottom Prices
LIBERAL TERMS!
SOUTHERN PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.,
34 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
We sell the Constitution, and refer to them.
1yr

JUNE A MONTH OF BARGAINS

We will interest All Clothing Buyers with Our Low Prices.

Boys'
CLOTHING
Reduced.

Men's
CLOTHING
Reduced.

Hirsch Bros., 37 Whitehall Street.

GEO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec. and Treas.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMP'NY

Manufacturers and Dealers in
Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools,
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
Fitting and Brass Goods.
Agents for "Gilbert" Wood Split Pullies. All sizes in Stock.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JOSEPH S. COOK & CO.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY
—AND SUPPLIES—
8 W. Wall St. (CENTENNIAL BUILDING.) ATLANTA, GA.

Corliss and other Automatic and Plain Governor Engines, Gas Engines, Steam Boilers, Iron Tanks, Passenger and Freight Elevators, Wood and Iron-Working Machinery, Planer Knives and Moulding Blanks, Exhaust Heaters, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Pulleys, Shafting, &c.

SCIPLE SONS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT
FIRE BRICK
FIRE CLAY
FIRE CLAY STOVE THIMBLES
DRAIN PIPE
STOVE FLUES
SEWER PIPE
PLASTER PARIS
MARBLE DUST
CHIMNEY TOPS
COAL
LIME

OFFICE, NO. 8 LOYD; YARDS, CORNER FAIR STREET AND C. R. R.

$8.00
BLUE SERGE SUITS!

These are Dressy, Cool and Comfortable, made in our well-appreciated good style, and have that grace and fit for which our clothing have a much envied reputation.

$3.60.

ALL BOYS' SUITS THAT WERE $4, $4.50 AND $5, NOW $3.60.

Few Baseballs and Belts left which still go with every suit.

EISEMAN BROS.,
17 and 19 Whitehall Street.

THE SILVER BILL.

THE DEBATE STILL DRAGGING ALONG IN THE SENATE.

Senator Sherman Talks for the Gold Bugs, and Is Answered by Senator Teller—Senator Reagan Talks.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In the senate the silver bill was taken up and unanimous consent given (at the request of Mr. Jones, of Nevada) that after three o'clock on Friday next, debate shall be limited to five minutes by any senator on any question. The question being on Mr. Plumb's amendment that no funds available for the payment of the public debt including such as are kept for the redemption of United States notes shall be retained in the treasury in excess of $110,000,000. On motion of Mr. Harris this amendment was amended by adding to it the words, "provided that gold and silver coin and gold bullion in the treasury on which gold and silver certificates have been issued shall not be considered available for any purpose except the redemption of such certificates."

Mr. Sherman expressed his opposition to Mr. Plumb's amendment, as the effect of it would be really to leave only a working balance of ten millions in the treasury. Besides, he thought, that the silver question was important enough to be considered by itself, without lugging in other complications as to balances in the treasury and such matters. He regarded the amendment as very faulty, first, because it disturbed the funds pledged by the public faith, and second, because it would require the secretary of the treasury to carry on the operations of the government with a working balance of ten millions.

Mr. Reagan questioned the use of retaining one hundred millions of gold in the treasury, while there was a dearth of currency felt, especially in the rural districts. Legal tender notes, he argued, would be just as valuable, and just as little liable to be presented for redemption, after that hundred millions was paid out as before. His opinion was that a reserve of fifty millions would be all-sufficient, and he intended to offer an amendment carrying out that idea. He thought that the policy of punishing the people for the benefit of the mono-metaleists and contractionists had been carried on long enough. The retention of that hundred millions of gold had already cost the government forty millions in interest.

Mr. Teller said th[illegible] senator had not put the figures high enou[illegible] cost forty-six millions, calculating [illegible] per cent for eleven and a half [illegible]e expressed a preference that Mr. Plumb's amendment should be withdrawn and presented as an independent measure. He again asserted that if there could be only one money metal, the interests of the United States and the interests of the world demanded that it should be silver. Mr. Teller went on to question and to deny the accuracy of some of the statements in Sherman's recent speech on the bill. One of the points was that the gold dollar had always been a unit of value. That statement is not true, said Mr. Teller, whether it comes from an ex-secretary of the treasury or from anybody else. There never was an hour, previous to 1873, when the gold dollar was the unit of value in this country. The silver dollar was the unit of value up to the act of 1873. The senator himself, in 1868, introduced a bill for the purpose of making the gold dollar a unit of value, which he did not succeed in doing, and yet the people of the country are told that the gold dollar had been the unit of value, and that the old democratic party had made it the unit of value. That is not true. Another point in Sherman's speech, which Teller disputed and denied, was that the increase of circulation had kept pace with the increase in population. Mr. Teller argued that it would require an annual increase of forty-four millions of currency to meet the annual increase of population. As to the statement by Sherman and others that the supporters of the bill wanted a cheap dollar, Mr. Teller said that it was a species of demagoguery which was a disgrace to the senate. They wanted the honest dollar restored—the dollar that had been stricken down without the will of the people, and without their knowledge. There never had been a demand from the public for a cheap dollar, and it was demagoguery for any man to say, before the senate, that the friends of silver wanted a cheap dollar. It was said, in order to frighten capitalists and the uninformed and to make them think that the friends of silver wanted to repudiate the public debt and to repudiate private debt.

Mr. Blair remarked that Mr. Teller felt in relation to the silver plank in the platform, just as he (Blair) felt in relation to the educational plank.

Mr Stewart—Does the senator think it right that any party should do that?

Mr. Blair—No; and the party that does it is certain to be blanked. [Laughter.]

At the close of a speech by Mr. Call, the silver bill went over till tomorrow.

A BUDDHIST REVIVAL.

Over 500,000,000 Believers on the Face of the Earth.

Special Correspondence of the World.

PARIS, May 24.—The Buddhist congress, soon to be held in Paris, attracts attention to this remarkable religion. The congress is to have the importance of the great ecumenical council convoked by Pius IX., twenty years ago. Buddhist delegates are to come from all parts of the world, and intense is the interest manifested in Paris.

Five hundred million people on this globe are Buddhists, and, although Buddhism in Europe is confined to great minds, in France alone there are about thirty thousand Buddhists. It is not generally known that Richard Wagner was a fervent Buddhist. But the European thinkers do not practice the doctrines of Buddhism. That is why the young Viennese student, Udo Halsmeyer, has caused such consternation in the church. He is ascetic, fasts, or eats only fruits and vegetables, envelopes himself in a hempen bag, and already treats with indifference physical suffering. Continuing in this manner, he would soon be the incarnation of Buddha, and the authorities talk of expulsion from the university for fear of his influence on the other students. The practice of Buddhism cultivates a sixth sense that in non-believers is always latent. By this sense one can fortell good or bad fortune, and the meditation that calls out this sense is always physical, psychological and physiological. Physically the body must obey the mind, psychologically all human organic forces must be concentrated on the development of this sixth sense, intuition, and physiologically respiration must be regulated to control the expenditure of vital force. As soon as this sixth sense is acquired the Buddhists are capable of knowing nature's secrets and of producing phenomena that seem supernatural, but are in reality the manifestation of forces very natural, but not yet understood.

Buddhism respects everything that has life, and Buddhists believe in reincarnation, not in metempsychosis. Christian missionaries have tried to create this confusion in order to raise prejudice against Buddhism.

The Buddhists believe that, if a rich man sin, after death he enjoys a certain repose to repay him for the sufferings in this life, but his punishment begins at the moment he is obliged to again return on this or another planet, where his spirit enters the body of some miserable person, and the more guilty he has been in his previous existence the less chance he has in this. In the same way a person who has led a righteous life in a previous existence is in this reincarnated in the body of a rich person.

The Buddhists catechism gives long details on the life of Buddha, a life that, aside from the miracles, is similar to that of Jesus. Morally and intellectually Buddha surpassed all men, and his name means illuminated or perfect wisdom. Who can tell? Perhaps Parisians, enervated by the struggle of modern existence, will look with longing towards the fascinating delights of Nirvana and adopt a religion taught by the sage of Kapilawastu many, many centuries before the Christian era,

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A ROMANCE WITH A BIG R.

Did the Mercenary Motives That Prompte the Rescue Move Him to Marry Her?

From the Chicago Post.

"Do I remember the first $1,000 I ever earned?" echoed Henry Westfall, a wealthy resident of Colorado, in answer to the question of a fellow lodger at the Grand Pacific hotel.

"Well, rather. I was a young lad at the time and the only child of the poorest family in a coal mining town of Pennsylvania.

"One day, while engaged picking slate, I heard a big commotion at the mouth of the mine. The men were very much excited, and the owner, who was the richest and most devout churchman in the town, was wringing his hands, and imploring the men to do something. Running up I learned the men had fired a fuse attached to an extra large cartridge and had just come from the mine when they discovered that they had left the pretty little daughter of the owner behind. She had gone down with her father and while the latter came up for an errand had wandered away. The cartridge had not yet exploded as the fuse had purposely been made long to enable the men to get up.

"The father, as you may imagine, was agonized. He offered $1,000 to anyone who would go down after the little one. But no one would stir. All of them had families of their own—except, of course, myself—and would not run the risk of death. The sum was a fortune to me, especially as my father was, from sickness, unable to work. Jumping on the car I called to be let down, and amid the cheers of the men I descended. Each moment had death in it for me, unless the fuse were longer than was thought. But I tried not to think of it and when I reached the bottom the child was playing at the mouth of the shaft. I grabbed her, put her in the car and gave the signal to be hoisted up. But the car did not move. I repeated the signal, but still without avail. In agony of fear I jerked it again and the car still remaining in the bottom I bade the little girl stay where she was and then I ran into the new drift where the explosion was to take place. A little spark revealed the whereabouts of the fuse. The fuse was still an inch long and I took hold of it and pulled it out. I tried to cheer, but had fainted instead. When I came to I was on top of the ground, taken there by the men who, when in answer to my last signal—they had not received the other two—had raised the little girl and had then come down for me.

"Well, the next day the father thanked me, but said nothing about the $1,000. The men advised me to ask for it. I refused. Then some of them asked for me, and the owner told them that they were mistaken; he had offered nothing. So mad were they that they threatened to throw him down the mine, but they desisted at my request. A few weeks later I was discharged, probably because I was an eyesore to the owner. My father having in the meantime recovered, I went away and obtained work in New York, and after awhile secured a fair position.

"One day about 15 years after this event, a charming young lady drove up in her carriage, and, coming in, called for me. She did not at first give her name, but asked me if I would do her a favor. Of course I said yes. She then told me that it was she whom I had saved; that her father had died a short time before, and that in looking over his papers she had found a letter from some of the men to him upbraiding him for not paying the $1,000. This was the first she had heard of the obligation, and she had immediately set out to find me. As she said this she handed me a check for $1,500, the extra $500 being, she explained, the interest. I was about to refuse to accept the check, but she reminded me that I had promised to do her a favor and that I must keep my word. So I took it, with her card, and she left. What became of her? Well, six months later she became my wife."

GAMBLING IN WASHINGTON.

Compared with the Past it is Almost a Lost Art.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

"Well," replied Martin, drawing his words out as if each weighed a pound, "gambling in Washington is a lost art. You know when President Arthur caught a treasury clerk stealing $40,000 and found out that he played it on the green baize in Parker's faro bank, he sent for the five commissioners who run the city of Washington under the District Act and drove every faro bank out of Washington, and they stayed out too.

"There isn't a faro bank in Washington, but the youth of Washington go across the river, over the Long Bridge, and copper the ace there. But there is nothing but poker games running in Washington now. How different things are since Old Prindle used to run a game without a limit. Prindle ante-dated Pendleton and the other big gamesters, and I have seen Green, a senator from Missouri, lay down a thousand dollar bill in the pot between the six, seven and eight spot with as much coolness as a modern sport would play $25 on a case card. Those were great days. I have seen some of the southern senators of ante-bellum days play $1,000 on a single card without flinching.

"George Prindle was the boss gambler of those days. He was the only one of the sports before the war who died and left any money. He left $50,000 in hard cash, and left it to his negro servant, who had nursed him in Washington for twenty-five years.

"There were no club houses in those days, and the congressmen and senators with sporting proclivities met at Prindle's for a social time, and they had it. There was an old planter in those days, when everything 'went'—Buchanan was president—that came up from Arkansas, who, as soon as he had sent his first boatload of cotton to New Orleans, drew on his cotton factor for $20,000, and, as a matter of principle, he came to Prindle's faro bank to spend the money. When not at Prindle's he was at Johnny Coyle's, then as famous a restaurant as John Chamberlain's is now. This old planter painted Washington a carmine hue from the day he got there till his money was all gone. Then he drew on his cotton factor in New Orleans for $1,000 more and did not show up till next session.

"The Arkansas planter's name is well remembered, but he is dead, and it is not worth while to give it."

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GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER.
AUGUSTA, Ga., May 24th, 1890.

Commencing 25th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	8 25 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 p m
Arrive Athens	7 05 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	11 05 a m
Ar. Gainesville	8 15 p m	Lv. Wash'ton	11 10 a m
Ar. Athens	5 15 p m	Lv. Athens	8 40 a m
Ar. Washington	2 20 p m	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 15 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta	11 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 35 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta	3 25 p m	Lv. Clarkston	4 10 p m
Ar. Decatur	3 40 p m	Lv. Decatur	4 25 p m
Ar. Clarkston	4 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	4 50 p m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—Daily.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camak	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	8 00 p m
Ar. Macon	7 30 a m	Ar. Camak	12 30 a m

UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAIN RAILROAD

Leave Union Point	*10 10 a m	*5 40 p m
Arrive Siloam	10 35 a m	6 05 p m
Arrive White Plains	11 10 a m	6 40 p m
Leave White Plains	* 8 00 a m	*3 30 p m
Leave Siloam	8 35 a m	4 05 p m
Arrive Union Point	9 00 a m	4 30 p m

*Daily except Sunday.

No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.

Sleeping car to Charleston on train No. 4.

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.

Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.

Trains 1 and 2, dinner at Union Point.

Train No. 28, supper at Harlem.

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MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA R R

Schedule in effect June 24, 1888.

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	7 50am	3 45pm
	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Marietta	8 55am	4 50pm
Arrive Canton	10 05am	6 39pm
Arrive Tate	11 01am	7 59pm
Arrive White Path	1 13pm	
Arrive Murphy	3 00pm	

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 2.	No. 4.
Leave Murphy	7 30am	
Leave White Path	9 16am	
Leave Tate	11 00pm	6 22am
Leave Canton	12 12pm	7 40am
Arrive Marietta	1 27pm	9 45am
Arrive Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	2 58pm	11 05am

Trains daily, except Sunday.

june 27 2m F. B. CANDLER, Gen'l Ag't.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 3, from Savannah 7 00 am	*No. 2, to Savannah 7 00 am
*No. 15, from Griffin 8 00 am	*No. 14, to Macon 11 30 am
*No. 11, from Macon 11 00 am	No. 20, to Hapeville 11 50 am
No. 19, from Hapeville 1 50 pm	*No. 12, to Macon 2 15 pm
No. 1, from Savannah 5 40 pm	*No. 16, to Griffin 5 00 pm
No. 13, from Macon 10 10 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah 7 20 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga* 6 32am	To Chattanooga* 7 50am
From Marietta 8 35am	To Marietta 11 45am
From Rome 11 05am	To Chattanooga* 1 35pm
From Chat'ga* 1 45pm	To Rome 3 45pm
From Marietta 2 [illegible]pm	To Marietta 4 35pm
From Chat'ga* 6 40pm	To Chattanooga* 6 18pm
From Chat'ga* 10 55pm	To Chattanooga* 11 15pm
From Marietta‡ 10 30am	To Marietta‡ 4 00pm

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.

*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville 10 35 am	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Kn'xville and Memphis, and Ala. points 11 00 pm
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cin'nati 12 30 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati, New York and Memphis 11 00 am
*No. 11, from Cincinnati Nashville and Knoxville 5 15 am	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville 5 30 am
*No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon 8 10 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville 7 00 p m
No. 15 from Meridian, Selma, Anniston and Rome 6 25 p m	No. 16, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Meridian 6 30 a m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Mont'm'y* 6 50am	To Opelika 6 30 am
From West Pt. 10 25 am	To Selma* 1 25pm
From Selma* 1 55pm	To West Point 4 50pm
From Opelika 6 35pm	To Montgomery 10 05pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From August* 6 30am	To Augusta* 8 00am
From Covin't'n 7 55am	To Decatur 8 55am
From Decatur 10 15am	To Clarkston 12 10pm
From Augusta* 1 00pm	To Augusta* 2 45pm
From Clarkston 2 20pm	To Clarkston 3 25pm
From Clarkston 4 50pm	To Covington 6 20pm
From Augusta* 5 45pm	To Augusta* 11 15pm

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

From Lula 7 50am	To Washington* 7 10am
From Wash'ton* 11 00am	To Lula 4 30pm
From Wash'ton* 9 40pm	To Washington* 6 00pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Gre'n'ille* 6 05am	To Lithia Sp'g's* 9 00am
From Tal'poosa* 8 30am	To Birm'gham* 1 13pm
From Birm'm* 2 00pm	To Tallapoosa* 6 15pm
From Lithia Springs* 5 45 pm	To Greenville* 10 45pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Fort Valley *10 20 am and 6 15 pm	To Fort Valley *3 00 pm and 8 00 am

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

(ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE DIVISION.)

Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York.

Time Table in Effect September 29th, 1889.	Fast Mail. No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 10 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Spartanburg	2 52 p m	1 39 a m
" Charlotte	5 30 p m	4 25 a m
" Salisbury	7 05 p m	6 02 a m
" Greensboro	8 40 p m	7 45 a m
" Danville	10 20 p m	9 32 a m
" Lynchburg	12 55 a m	12 25 p m
" Charlottesville	3 00 a m	2 40 p m
" Washington	7 00 a m	7 10 p m
" Baltimore	8 25 a m	8 50 p m
" Philadelphia	10 47 a m	11 20 p m
" New York	1 20 p m	6 20 a m
" Boston	9 00 p m	3 30 p m
Leave Danville	10 50 p m	9 56 a m
Arrive Richmond	5 15 a m	3 45 p m
" Norfolk	12 05 n'n	....
Leave Spartanburg	....	3 40 p m
Arrive Hendersonville	....	6 07 p m
" Asheville	....	7 00 p m
" Hot Springs	....	8 40 p m
Leave Greensboro	11 00 p m	9 45 a m
Arrive Durham	6 10 a m	12 00 n'n
" Raleigh	7 45 a m	1 05 p m
" Goldsboro	12 50 p m	3 00 p m

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)	4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville (city time)	6 44 p m
Arrive Lula (city time)	7 12 p m

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.	D'y ex S'y No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 10 a m	4 30 p m
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 20 a m	9 25 p m
No. 40 arrives from Lula		7 50 am
No. 50 arrives from Washington		*11 00 am
No. 52 arrives from Washington		* 9 40 pm

No. 53 connects at Cornelia for Tallulah Falls daily.

No. 51 connects Wednesday and Saturday.

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No. 50 has Pullman Sleeper New York to Atlanta.

No. 52, Pullman Sleeper Washington to New Orleans and Washington to Birmingham.

No. 51, Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to New York.

No. 53, Pullman Sleeper New Orleans to Washing. D. C., and Birmingham to Washington.

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May 25, 1890.

	No. 58 Daily.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	9 00am	1 13 pm	10 45 pm	6 15 pm
Lv Austell	9 53am	2 10 pm	11 35 pm	7 08 pm
Ar Lithia Sp'gs	9 59am	2 16 pm	11 41 pm	7 14 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	....	3 59 pm	1 29 am	9 03 pm
Ar Birming'm	....	8 30 pm	6 10 am	....
Ar Columbus	....	....	12 15 pm	....
Ar West Point	....	....	1 32 pm	....
Ar Winona	....	....	4 46 pm	....
Ar Greenwood	....	....	6 09 pm	....
Ar Greenville	....	....	[illegible] pm	....

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Lv Birmingham	11 55 pm	3 40pm
Ar Tuscaloosa	12 47 am	6 07pm
Ar Meridian	4 00 am	10 37pm
Ar New Orleans	11 30 am	7 00am
Ar Jackson	9 10 am	....
Ar Vicksburg	11 25 am	....
Ar Shreveport	9 15 pm	....
Ar Dallas	6 50 am	....

K. C., M. & B. R. R.

Lv Birmingham	8 55 pm	7 0[illegible] am
Ar Tupelo	2 25 am	1 12 pm
Ar Aberdeen	3 20 am	3 10 pm
Ar Holly Spring	4 35 am	3 30 pm
Ar Memphis	6 15 am	5 00 pm
Ar Little Rock	1 25 pm	11 00 pm
Ar Springfield	11 15 pm	8 10 am
Ar Kansas City	7 05 am	5 00 pm

Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars between Washington, D. C., and Birmingham, Ala., without change on 52 and 53. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Memphis on 50 and 51. FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS Birmingham to Memphis and Kansas City without change, connecting with 52 and 53. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Shreveport, without change by trains 50 and 51.

ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l Trav. Agt.,
A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt.
Atlanta, Ga.
S. H. HARDWICK, Gen. Pas. Agent, Birmingham, Ala.
SOL HAAS, Traffic M'g'r, Richmond, Va.
I. Y. SAGE, General Supt., Birmingham, Ala.
mar27—d1y

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.
THE OCTOBER, 1889, PAMPHLET OF THE head notes of the Georgia
SUPREME COURT DECISIONS
Have just been issued. Send One Dollar to
THE CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE
And we will send the pamphlet prepaid.
dtf

CAPITAL CITY BANK
OF ATLANTA, GA.
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Transacts a general banking business. Commercial paper discounted. Loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made on the most favorable terms. We draw our own
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o draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days.
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May 13 y--

PEYTON H. SNOOK.
Special Bargains This Week.
300 solid Oak Chamber Suites. 100 complete English and Sixteenth Century Oak Dining Suites. Side-Boards, Tables and Leather Chairs to match. 50 fancy Book-Cases, Silver Cases and fine Hat-Racks. These are manufactured by Nelson, Matter & Co., of
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And every piece is guaranteed absolutely first-class. 30 Folding Beds fully ten per cent less than any other Atlanta dealer's prices. These goods are crowding my floors and must be sold. 10,000 Fashion School Desks, the best School Desk in the world. Over two million in use. Contracts of one hundred or more on six months' time. Send for price list. 100 Hotel Suites very cheap. 500 Springs and Mattresses. 100 cheap Bureaus. 300 cheap Beadsteads.
The largest and most complete assortment of fine furniture in the south.
P. H. SNOOK.

MY GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE.
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
Distiller and Wholesale Liquor Dealer!
SOLE AGENT FOR ACME, CUTTER, OLD FORRESTER, MARYLAND CLUB } WHISKIES
DIRECT IMPORTER OF RHINE, MADERIA, SHERRY, CLARET, SAUTERNES } WINES
ALL - LEADING - BRANDS - CHAMPAGNES - KEPT - IN - STOCK
HAVE A FULL LINE OF FINE DOMESTIC WINES. IMPORTED CIGARS RECEIVED MONTHLY
SOLE AGENT FOR ANHAUSER BUSCH BEER.
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
21 AND 23 KIMBALL HOUSE, - - - - - - - ATLANTA, GA.
april 6-d1y

SOUTHERN BELTING CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Pure Oak - Tanned Leather Belting,
RAW HIDE AND INDIAN TANNED LACE LEATHER,
Agents for the Boston Belting Company, the Original Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Goods.
A Fine Assortment of High Grade Lawn Hose. Give Us a Trial.
Office and Factory: 40-48 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING CO.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000
DIRECTORS.
JAMES W. ENGLISH, W. P. INMAN, M. C. KISER,
GEORGE W. BLAON, Philadelphia. EDWARD C. PETERS, S. C. DUNLAP, Gainesville,
P. H. HARRISON, J. R. GRAY, R. J. LOWRY.
New York Correspondent: CHASE NATIONAL BANK.
Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business, solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.
This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities.

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YELLOW PINE LUMBER COMPANY,
Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber. Large stock and fair prices.
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Telephone 897. 6-10-3m

PASSENGER SCHEDULE

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILROAD

SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

Taking Effect June 1, 1890. Standard Time. 90th Meridian.

GOING SOUTH.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 11.
Lv Atlanta, C. R. R. of Ga	7 00 a m	2 15 p m	
Lv Macon, Union depot	10 35 a m	7 00 p m	6 22 a m
Ar Cordele, junction S. A. & M. R'y	1 11 p m	9 44 p m	12 23 p m
Ar Tifton, junction B. & W. R. R.	2 58 p m	11 18 p m	6 20 p m
			No. 13.
Lv Tifton, " "	2 58 p m	11 18 p m	6 00 a m
Ar Valdosta, junction S. F. & W. R. R.	4 42 p m	1 01 a m	10 40 a m
Ar Jasper, " "	5 50 p m	2 11 a m	1 43 p m
Ar Lake City junction F. C. & P. R. R.	7 00 p m	3 22 a m	3 30 p m
Ar Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot	6 25 p m	6 25 a m	
			No. 15.
Ar Hampton, Junction F. C. & P. R. R.	8 52 p m	4 55 a m	8 26 a m
Ar Palatka, Union Depot	10 15 p m	6 20 a m	10 45 a m
Ar St. Augustine via J. St. A. & H. R. R. R		10 25 a m	

GOING NORTH.

	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 1
Lv St. Augustine via J. St. A. & H. R. R.R		3 00 p m	
Lv Palatka Union Depot	7 00 a m	7 30 p m	1 00 p m
Ar Hampton junction F. C. & P. R. R.	8 26 a m	8 52 p m	3 19 p m
Lv Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot	7 30 a m	7 50 p m	
			No. 14.
Lv Lake City Junction F. C. & P. R. R.	10 00 a m	10 40 p m	7 00 a m
Ar Jasper Junction, S. F. & W. R'y	11 05 a m	11 51 a m	9 15 a m
Ar Valdosta Junction, S. F. & W. R'y	12 12 p m	1 01 a m	11 30 a m
Ar Tifton, Junction B. & W. R. R	1 48 p m	2 39 a m	5 55 p m
			No. 12.
Lv Tifton, " "	2 08 p m	2 39 a m	5 30 a m
Lv Cordele, " "	3 24 p m	4 01 a m	11 04 a m
Ar Macon, Union depot	5 45 p m	6 30 a m	4 00 p m
Ar Atlanta, C. R. R. of Ga	10 10 p m	11 00 a m	

New and elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars on trains Nos. 3 and 4.

All trains arrive and depart from union depot, Macon, except No. 11 and 12, accommodation trains, which arrive and depart from Macon Junction.

A. C. KNAPP, Traffic Mgr., J. T. HOGE, Gen. Pass. Agt.
E. R. PATTERSON, Soliciting Agt., 6 Wall street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

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United Underwriters Insurance Co.,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $500,0
Office No. 9 Edgewood avanue, Trader's Bank Buildin
OFFICERS:
JOEL HURT, President, J.R. N
EDWARD A. SWAIN, Manager of Agencies.
DIRECTORS:
S. M. Inman, A. D. Adair, Joel Hurt, James Tobin,
R. J. Lowry, J. W. English, T. J. Hightower, W. W. Thomas, W. A. Russell.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 10, 1890.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 4½s 30 year	119½	120
Georgia 7s, gold	100½	101½
Georgia 7s, 1896	118	—
S. C. Brown	102	—
Savannah 5s	105	107
Atlanta 8s 1902	126	—
Atlanta 8s, 1892	106	—
Atlanta 7s, 1904	122	—
Atlanta 7s, 1899	115	—
Atlanta 6s, long date	115	—
Atlanta 6s, short date	102	—
Atlanta 5s, long date	105½	107
Atlanta 4½s	100	105
Augusta 7s, long date	115	116½
Macon 6s	115	—
Columbus 5s	101	—
Rome graded	110	115
Waterworks 6s	106	108
Rome 5s	95	98
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta National	300	—
Atlanta Banking company	126	—
Germania Loan and Banking Co.	102½	—
Merchants' Bank	150	—
Bank of the State of Georgia	150	—
Gate City National	140	—
Capital City	115	—
Lowry Banking Company	140	—
Merch. & Mechanics B'k'g & L'n.	96	—
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.	125	—
Traders' Bank	100	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Georgia 6s, 1897	107½	—
Georgia 6s, 1910	115	—
Georgia 6s, 1922	116	—
Central 7s, 1893	105	—
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta	108	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, 1st	120	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, income	100	—
Western of Alabama, 2d	101	—
Georgia Pacific, 1st	112	113½
Georgia Pacific, 2d	78	80
Americus, Prest. & L'pkin 1st 7s	110	—
Marietta and North Georgia	105	—
Sav., Americus and Mont. 1st	98	99½
Rome and Carrollton	101	—
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	200	202
Atlanta and Charlotte	88	90
Southwestern	130	132
Central	121	123
Central debenture	100	101
Augusta and Savannah	140	145
Atlanta and West Point	111	—
Atlanta and West Point debenture	101	102

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The strong temper of the stock market at the close yesterday was not carried over until this morning, as London prices were lower and the opening of this market was slightly lower in sympathy. Silver legislation still continues to be the most important subject of interest in Wall street, and the general feeling is that something will be done at this session, although the bears try to make all uncertainty possible upon that point. The disposition is, however, on all sides to await definite action by the senate before entering into new ventures, and the market has sunk into regular midsummer dullnes for the time being, although, as a rule, there is no lack of attendance at the board. Dullness usually invites attacks by the trading element, and selling today was principally by that sals of operators, though they do not let declines go far, and cover up quickly upon any sign of renewed strength in the market. The market showed great lack of interest today, and only in Villards, the Trusts and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Richmond and West Point, Lackawanna and a a few other specialties was there any life shown. The early depression disappeared immediately with the opening sales, and a strong tone marked the dealings in the early morning, with Chicago Gas as the only marked exception. Sugar was again moved up, the advance being accompanied by renewed rumors concerning the breaking of the Spreckles monopoly on the Pacific coast, and later, when the price was let off, there were rumors of a decision in the sugar case by the court of appeals. Fluctuations, however, were so evidently the result of manipulation, pure and simple, that they had no effect for good or evil upon the regular list. Oregon Trans-continental and Northern Pacific preferred were features of the regular list, both being active and strong. Reading also came into prominence late in the day, but its movements, with those of Richmond and West Point were not specially important. The high prices attained during the forenoon invited some realizations with hammering by traders, and the late dealings developed a weaker tone with material reactions in some of the leading stocks. The close, however, was fairly steady and generally at small fractions better than the opening prices.

The final changes are quite irregular, but generally in the direction of higher figures, though in all but a few cases for but a fraction only. Sugar is up ¾ per cent, but Chicago Gas is off 1¾ per cent. Northwestern stocks sold ex-dividend of 3 per cent for common and 1¾ per cent for preferred. Sales 170,000 shares listed and 83,000 unlisted.

Exchange active and strong at 486@488.

Money easy, closing offered at 2½.

Subtreasury balances: Coin $162,823,000; currency, $6,118,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4½s 122; 4s 103.

State bonds dull and featureless.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	106¾	N. Y. Central	110½
do. Class B 5s	110	N'f'k Western pre.	64
Ga. 7s, mortgage	102	Northern Pacific	39
N. & C. 6s	124½	do. preferred	85¼
do. 4s	100	Pacific Mail	43½
S. C. con. Brown	101	Reading	47⅜
Tennessee 6s	109	Rich. & Alleghany	—
Tennessee 5s	105	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	23¾
Tenn. settlem't 3s	75½	Rock Island	94½
Virginia 6s	50	St. Paul	77¼
Virginia consols	50	do. preferred	121
Chicago and N. W.	112½	Texas Pacific	22⅝
do. preferred	144	Tenn. Coal & Iron	51¼
Del and Lack	146⅞	Union Pacific	66⅞
Erie	28¼	N. J. Central	124½
East Tenn., new	10¼	Missouri Pacific	76
Lake Shore	113⅛	Western Union	85⅜
Louisville & Nash.	90½	Cotton Oil trust	31⅝
Memphis & Char.	60	Brunswick	30½
Mobile & Ohio	17	Mobile & Ohio 4s	63
Nash. & Chat.	104	Silver certificates	105
N. O. Pacific 1st	92¾	‡Offered.	§Ex-rights.

*Bid. †Ex-dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 10, 1890.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
June	12.10@12.17	12.16@12.17
July	12.15@.....	12.17@12.18
August	12.04@.....	12.05@12.06
September	11.15@.....	11.14@11.15
October	10.68@.....	10.70@10.71
November	10.54@.....	10.56@10.58
December	10.53@.....	10.56@.....
January	10.55@.....	10.59@10.60
February	10.60@10.61	10.64@10.66

Closed steady; sales 102,500 bales.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Saturday	217	1212	141	3924	156936	255368
Monday	763	545	8280	5634	151914	257976
Tuesday	1399	785	2309	8467	160011	250756
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2379	2542	10824	18025	.....	.....

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	10.17	July	11.65
February	10.23	August	11.62
March	10.29	September	10.65
April		October	10.23
May		November	20.12
June	11.60	December	10.12

Closed steady; sales 26,800 bales.

Local—Market nominal; middling 11¼c.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, June 10—[Special.]—The Liverpool market this morning was a severe shock to the bulls, who had hoped that the strength induced here by manipulation would be reflected by an improvement abroad. Contrary to such expectations the opening cabled from Liverpool showed a de- [illegible] d, which, by 2 o'clock, was increased [illegible] the market finally closing steady [illegible] day. Our private advices are [illegible] abroad was induced [illegible] rkets to advance [illegible] lver bill, and [illegible] dicating [illegible] at least [illegible] foreign markets are likely to be disappointed, as the bureau report, which was made public about 12 o'clock, showed an increase in acreage of a little over 1 per cent and a condition of 88.8, against 86.4 last year, or an improvement of about 2.4 per cent. This, we think, is decidedly below the point to which the general expectation had been raised by the favorable character of the private reports which have been from time to time received, and the result is that while August and September have been feverish and unsettled, the new crop positions are relatively but little lower, and are we think, likely to do better should the sentiment with regard to crop prospects seem to undergo any change. The summer positions continue to be the subject of mysterious manipulation. August opened this morning at 12.02@12.03 and sold during the day as high as 12.10, from which there was a reaction to the closing figures. The general expectation seems to favor a decidedly better market in the morning unless Liverpool should greatly disappoint us.

HUBBARD, PRICE & CO.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—12:15 p. m.—Cotton in limited inquiry; middling uplands 6 9-16; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 15,000; American 10,100; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6 30-64; July and August delivery 6 33-64, 6 32-64; August and September delivery 6 32-64, 6 31-64; September and October delivery 6 2-64, 6 3-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—2:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 6½; sales of American 5,100 bales; uplands low middling clause June delivery 6 28-64, value; June and July delivery 6 28-64, value; July and August delivery 6 31-64, sellers; August and September delivery 6 29-64, 6 30-64; September and October delivery 6 2-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 55-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 52-64, 5 53-64; December and January delivery 5 51-64, 5 52-64; January and February delivery 5 51-64, 5 52-64; February and March delivery 5 52-64, 5 53-64; March and April delivery 5 53-64, 5 54-64; futures weak.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause June delivery 6 27-64, buyers; June and July delivery 6 27-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 30-64, buyers; August and September delivery 6 29-64, buyers; September and October delivery 6 1-64, value; October and November delivery 5 56-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 53-64, 5 54-64; futures closed steadier.

NEW YORK, June 10—Cotton quiet; sales 137 bales; middling uplands 12¼; Orleans 12 7-16; net receipts 273; gross 2,937; stock 97,340.

GALVESTON, June 10—Cotton nominal; middling 11⅝; net receipts 605 bales; gross 605; sales none; stock 994.

NORFOLK, June 10—Cotton nominal; middling 12; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; stock 5,686; sales 2.

BALTIMORE, June 10—Cotton nominal; middling 12¼; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales —; to spinners —; stock 3,300; exports to Great Britain 95.

BOSTON, June 10—Cotton quiet; middling 12½; net receipts 83 bales; gross 440; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 100.

WILMINGTON, June 10—Cotton firm; middling 11½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 807.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10—Cotton quiet; middling 12 9-16; net receipts 368 bales; gross 368; sales none; stock 7,894; exports to Great Britain 368.

SAVANNAH, June 10—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅞; net receipts 15 bales; gross 15; sales none; stock 1,595.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10—Cotton easy; middling 11 13-16; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales 50; stock 40,481.

MOBILE, June 10—Cotton nominal; middling 11¾; net receipts 10 bales; gross 10; sales none; stock 1,331; exports coastwise 75.

MEMPHIS, June 10—Cotton nominal; middling 11¾; net receipts 23 bales; shipments 210; sales 1,000; to spinners —; stock 6,882.

AUGUSTA, June 10—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 11⅞; net receipts 5 bales; shipments none; sales none; stock 1,146.

CHARLESTON, June 10—Cotton firm; middling 11¾; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 433; exports coastwise 107.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 10—Wheat—Only a moderate business was transacted today, and at times trading was very light. An easier feeling existed, and prices again averaged lower. Operators were disposed to await the government crop report. About the only feature influencing speculative trading was the large decrease in the quantity of wheat on ocean passage. There was a good demand at the start; and, influenced by the large decrease on passage, the market opened ¼@½c higher, but the demand became less urgent, while offerings increased, and prices declined 1¼@1⅜c for the various futures, advanced ¼@¾c, again weakened, selling off to inside figures, recovered some and closed ⅞c lower for July, 1c lower for August and ⅞c lower for December than the closing figures of yesterday There was no special reason assigned for the decline other than large offerings.

There was a large trade at lower prices in corn. There was free selling all around, large quantities changing hands, especially for July, August and September, the last in particular. Local longs sold freely. The market opened at about the closing prices of yesterday; was weak and sold off with slight reactions of ⅝@¾c, ruled steadier and closed ¼@⅜c lower than yesterday.

Oats were fairly active but unsettled. The bulk of the trading was in August and September. Parties who have been buying for some time past were free sellers of the new crop futures. There was fair buying, but free selling proved too much for the demand, and prices, after advancing a trifle at the opening, declined ⅞@1c, while June and July only received ½c. On the decline offerings decreased and the demand increased, and a rally of ¼@½c was recorded, but was not maintained until the close, which was at ⅜@½c decline from yesterday's close.

More doing in pork, and the feeling was unsettled with prices lower. Prices declined 10@15c and the market closed tame.

Quite a good business was done in lard, but the feeling was weak during a greater part of the day. Prices ruled 2½@5c] lower, and the market closed tame at the reduction.

Short ribs were brisk. The feeling was weak during a greater portion of the day, and prices declined 5@7½c, the market closing quiet.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
June	91	91	89⅝
July	91⅞	92⅛	90⅜
August	91⅞	92	90½
CORN—			
June	34¼	34¼	34
July	35	35	34⅝
August	35⅝	35⅝	35¼
OATS—			
June	28¾	28½	27⅞
July	28½	28⅝	28
August	27	27¼	26⅜
PORK—			
July	12 75	12 75	12 65
September	12 95	12 95	12 90
LARD—			
July	5 97½	6 00	5 95
September	6 20	6 20	6 15
SIDES—			
July	5 15	5 15	5 10
September	5 35	5 35	5 27½

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, June 10—The petroleum market opened strong at 91½ for spot and 91 for July. After moving up to 91¾, closed steady.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 10, 1890.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, June 10—Flour, southern dull; common to fair extra $2.50@3.00; good to choice $3.15@5.35. Wheat, spot dull and nominally lower; No. 2 red 95 in elevator; options dull, ⅜@⅝c down and weak; No. 2 red June 94⅞; July 95⅛; August 94½; the government crop report reached the produce exchange at 4:30 p. m., and had immediate effect upon the prices of wheat, breaking the entire list ⅝@1c, as it represented the spring wheat crop at 91.2 per cent, against 94.4 last year, and winter 78.1, against 80 per cent last month. Corn, spot moderately active and lower; No. 2 41¼@41⅜ in elevator; options more active but weaker; June 41; July 41⅜; August 42½. Oats, spot weak and in fair demand; options moderately active and easier; June 34¼; July 33½; August 32⅝; No. 2 spot 35@36¼; mixed western 32@36. Hops quiet but firm; state new 15@21; old 8@12.

ST. LOUIS, June 10—Flour quiet and steady; choice $3.15@3.40; patents $5.00@5.15. Wheat opened ⅝@¾c higher, fluctuating considerably, closing with July ⅝c, August ¾c and December ⅞c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 92; July 87⅞; August 87¼ bid; September 86 asked; December 91⅛. Corn, the opening was ⅛@¼c lower on heavy and lower cables, and closed ⅝@⅝c lower than yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 32¼; July 32¾@32⅞ asked; August 32⅞@32⅞; September 33¼@33⅜ asked. Oats lower and trading free at the decline; No. 2 cash 29¼@29⅜ bid; July 28¼ bid; August 26⅞.

BALTIMORE, June 10—Flour dull but steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.25@2.75; extra $3.00@4.00; family $4.25@4.50; city mills Rio brands extra $4.75@5.00. Wheat, southern quiet but firm; Fultz 85@91; longberry 86@92; western easy; No. 2 winter red spot and June 89½@89⅝. Corn, southern fairly active and firm; white 46; yellow 42.

CHICAGO, June 10—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull, unchanged; spring patents soft to hard $4.50@4.25; winter patents $4.50@4.75; straights $4.00@4.25; bakers $3.25@3.60. No. 2 spring wheat 89¼@89¾; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 89¼@89¼½. No. 2 corn 34. No. 2 oats 27¼.

CINCINNATI, June 10—Flour weak; family $3.40@3.65; fancy $4.30@4.60. Wheat barely steady; No. red 92. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed 36½. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 30½.

LOUISVILLE, June 10—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red 90; No. 2 longberry 92. Corn active; No. 2 white 40; do. mixed 39. Oats active; No. 2 mixed on track 30.

ATLANTA, June 10—Flour — First patent $6.50; second patent $5.75; extra fancy $5.25; fancy $5.00; family $4.50@—. Corn — White 56c; mixed 54c. Oats — No. 2 mixed 40c. Hay — Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; choice timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 59@60c; bolted 57c. Wheat bran—Large sacks and small $1.00. Cotton seed meal—$1.20 ℔ cwt. Steam feed $1.35 ℔ cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.00.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, June 10—Coffee — Arbuckle's and Levering's roasted 26c for 100 ℔ cases. Green—Extra choice 25c; choice 24½; good 23c; fair 21½; common 19@20c. Sugar — Granulated 6⅞@7c; off granulated 6¼c; powdered 8½c; cut loaf 8¼c; white extra C 6⅜c; yellow extra C 6¼c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 28@30c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c; race 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 17@18c. Mace $1.0c. Rice — Chice 6¼c; good 5½@6c; common 4¾@5c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.60; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream 12¼c; skim 9@10c. White fish—½ bbls $3.25@3.50; pails 50c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars 75 ℔s $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars 60 ℔s, $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars 60 ℔s, $2.25@2.50. Candles—Peraffine 12½@14c; star 10@11c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s 5 gross $3.75. Soda — Kegs, bulk, 5c; kegs, 1 ℔ packages, 5¼c; cases, assorted, ℔s, 6@6¼c; ½ ℔s 5¾@6c. Crackers—XXX soda 6c; XXX butter 6c; XXX pearl oyster 6c; shell and excelsior oyster 7c; lemon cream 8½c; XXX ginger snaps 8½c; cornhills 9. Candy—Assorted stick 8c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.75@4.00; salmon $7.00@8.50; F. W. oysters $2.25@2.60; L. W. $1.50; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $2.75@3.00. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.45@1.80.

NEW YORK, June 10—Coffee, options closed barely steady and unchanged to 15 points up; June 17.45@17.50; July 17.20@17.25; August 16.95@17.00; spot Rio quiet and steady; fair cargoes 20. Sugar, raw dull but steady; fair to good refining 4 15-16@5; centrifugal 96-test 5 9-16@5⅝; refined firm and active; C 5¼@5⅜; extra C 5 9-16@5 11-16; white do. 5 5-16@5½; yellow C 4 13-16; off A 6⅛@6¼; mould A 6 13-16; standard A 6¾; confectioners A 6½; cut loaf and crushed 7⅜; powdered 7 1-16; granulated 6¾; cubes 6⅞. Molasses, foreign steady; 50-test 19½@20; New Orleans quiet; open kettle common to fancy 31@45. Rice active and steady; domestic 5; Japan 5@6.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes common and prime 18½@20. Sugar strong and active; Louisiana open kettle prime to choice 5½; prime 5¼; good fair to fully fair 5@5⅛; good common to fair 4¾; centrifugals, plantation granulated 6¼; off do. 5 7-16@5⅝; choice white 6 11-16; off white 6 3 16; choice yellow clarified 5⅞; prime do. 5¼; off do. 4⅛@5; seconds 4¼@5¼. Molasses nominal; Louisiana open kettle fermenting 18@30; centrifugals, fancy 31; choice 29; strictly prime 27@28; good prime 23@25; prime 22@23. Louisiana syrup 30. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to good 4¾@5⅝.

Provisions.

LOUISVILLE, June 10—Provisions active. Bacon, clear ribs 6.00; clear sides 6.25 packed; bellies 6.75; shoulders 5.00. Bulk meats, cured short ribs 5.25; clear 5.50 in bulk; shoulders 5.00. Mess pork $13.25. New sugar-cured hams 10½@11 packed. Lard, prime steam in tierces 6.37½; leaf 7.50.

ST. LOUIS, June 10—Provisions dull and weak. Pork $11.75. Lard, prime steam 5.75. Dry salt meats shoulders 4.85; long clear 5.35; clear ribs 5.37½; short clear 5.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.35; long clear 5.70@5.75; clear ribs 5.70@5.75; short clear 5.80@5.85; hams 10@12½.

ATLANTA, June 10—Clear ribs sides, boxed 5¾c; ice-cured bellies 8¼. Sugar-cured hams 11¾@12½, according to brand and average; California 8; canvassed shoulders 6¼@6¾; breakfast bacon 10½@12. Lard—Pure leaf 8@8⅛; leaf 7½@7¾; refined 6¼.

NEW YORK, June 10—Pork more active; new mess $13.75@14.25; old $12.25@12.75; extra prime $11.00. Middles quiet; short clear 6.20. Lard dull and lower; western steam spot 6.12½; city steam 5.70; options, July 6.20; August 6.34; September 6.44.

CHICAGO, June 10—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $12.60. Lard 5.85. Short ribs loose 5.00@5.10. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.00@5.10; short clear sides boxed 5.50@5.60.

CINCINNATI, June 10—Pork steady at $12.62½. Lard quiet; current make 5.65. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 5.12½. Bacon easy; short clear 6.25@6.35.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, June 10 — Turpentine firm at 35; rosin steady; strained $1.10; good strained $1.15; tar firm at $1.35; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.25; yellow dip $2.35; virgin $2.70.

NEW YORK, June 10—Rosin steady; common to good strained $1.42½@1.45; turpentine steady at 38@38¾.

CHARLESTON, June 10—Turpentine active at 35; rosin firm; good strained $1.40.

SAVANNAH, June 10—Turpentine firm at 35½; rosin firm at $1.20@1.25.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, June 10—Apples—Choice $6.00@6.25 ℔ bbl. Lemons $3.75@4.00. Oranges $3.75@4.00. Cocoanuts 4½c. Pineapples $2.50@3.00 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $2.00@2.50. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.75; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90. Currants 7½@8c. Leghorn citron 20@22c. Nuts—Almonds 17c; pecans 10@12c; Brazil 12c; filberts 12½c; walnuts 16c. Peanuts — Virginia fancy, hand picked, 9½c; North Carolina fancy 7½c.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, June 10—Eggs 15@16. Butter—Choice Tennessee 16@18c; other grades 12½. Poultry—Hens 30@32c; young chickens, large 18@25. New Irish potatoes $3.00 ℔ bbl. Sweet potatoes $1.25@1.40 ℔ bu. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions $4.00 ℔ bbl. Cabbage 3½c. Squashes 75c ℔crate. Cucumbers 75@$1.00 ℔ crate. Beans, string, $1.00 ℔ crate. Beets 75c ℔ doz. bunches.

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SOUTHWARD.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	5 30 a m	7 00 p m
Arrive Macon	8 50 a m	10 20 p m
Leave Macon	9 05 a m	10 25 p m
Arrive Jesup	2 42 p m	3 50 a m
Arrive Brunswick	5 05 p m	6 10 a m
Arrive Savannah	7 50 p m	8 40 a m
Arrive Waycross	4 18 p m	5 00 a m
Arrive Jacks'nvlle	6 20 p m	7 35 a m

SOUTHWARD.	DAILY.	DAILY
Leave Jacks'nvlle	7 00 a m	8 00 p m
Leave Savannah	7 00 a m	7 40 p m
Leave Jesup	10 40 a m	1 20 a m
Leave Brunswick	8 20 a m	11 00 p m
Arrive Macon	4 30 p m	6 47 a m
Leave Macon	4 35 p m	7 02 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8 10 p m	10 35 a m

TO CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	11 00 a m	11 00 p m
Arrive Rome	1 50 p m	2 00 a m
Leave Rome	2 05 p m	2 35 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	5 00 p m	6 15 a m
Leave Chattanooga	8 00 p m	9 00 a m
Arrive Cincinnati	7 00 a m	7 30 p m
Leave Rome	1 55 p m	2 35 a m
Arrive Cleveland	3 55 p m	4 45 a m
Arrive Knoxville	6 35 p m	7 55 a m
Leave Knoxville	8 30 p m	8 10 a m
Arrive Cincinnati	7 00 a m	7 30 p m
Arrive Louisville	7 10 a m	7 35 p m

TO MEMPHIS.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	11 00 a m	11 00 p m
Arrive Rome	1 50 p m	2 00 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	5 00 p m	6 15 a m
Leave Chattanooga	8 00 p m	2 10 a m
Arrive Memphis	6 50 a m	6 40 p m

TO NEW YORK VIA LYNCHBURG		
Leave Atlanta	11 00 a m	11 00 p m
Arrive Rome	1 50 p m	2 00 a m
Arrive Cleveland	3 55 p m	4 45 a m
Arrive Knoxville	6 35 p m	7 55 a m
Leave Knoxville	6 50 p m	8 10 a m
Arrive Morristown	8 10 p m	9 25 a m
Arrive Bristol	10 55 p m	12 25 n'n.
Arrive Roanoke	5 40 a m	6 50 p m
Arrive Lynchburg	7 20 a m	9 00 p m
Arrive Washington	2 30 p m	7 53 a m
Leave Washington	3 20 p m	7 20 a m
Arrive Baltimore	4 30 p m	8 25 a m
Arrive Philadelphia	6 40 p m	10 47 a m
Arrive New York	9 20 p m	1 20 p m

TO NEW YORK VIA SHENANDOAH VALLEY.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Roanoke	6 00 a m	7 05 p m
Arrive Shenandoah Junction	2 15 p m	3 10 a m
Arrive Hagerstown	3 10 p m	4 05 a m
Arrive Baltimore	5 20 p m	8 20 a m
Arrive Philadelphia	7 20 p m	9 30 a m
Arrive New York	10 00 p m	12 20 n'n.

ROME ACCOMMODATION CONNECTING WITH ALABAMA CENTRAL DIVISION.	
Leave Atlanta	6 30 a m
Arrive at Rome	9 30 a m
Leave Rome	9 40 a m
Arrive Anniston	12 11 n
Arrive Selma	5 35 p m
Arrive Meridian	10 50 p m

HAWKINSVILLE LINE.			
Leave Cochran	10 50 a m	5 50 a m	3 15 p m
Arrive Haw'sville	11 35 a m	6 40 a m	4 05 p m
Leave Hawk'sville	9 40 a m	1 55 p m	4 20 a m
Arrive Cochran	10 30 a m	2 45 p m	5 05 a m

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Arrive Columbus	11 30 am	6 52 pm
Arrive Dawson		10 30 pm
Arrive Albany		11 25 pm

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	No. 51.	No. 53.
Arrive Atlanta	5 40 pm	10 10 pm
Arrive Griffin	3 50 pm	8 15 pm
Leave Columbus	1 00 pm	5 15 pm
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